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VOL. XVII NO. 241-- BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 11 1929 ONE ANNA

FATE OF AFGHAN ROBBER CHIEF.

Minister's Deal in Sukkur Barrage Lands.

SIR L. WILSON'S LETTER QUOTED.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah Gets Into Temper.

INQUIRY INTO MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

POONA, Oct. 10.

On the question list there were only three questions but one question by Mr. Swaminarayan took more than half an hour and Mr. K. F. Nariman enlivened the proceedings by asking supplementary questions.

MR. SWAMI NARAYEN'S QUESTION.

The original question was, "Whether it is a fact that before the purchase of lands in the Sukkur Barrage zone in December 1927 the then Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Works Department and the present Member in Charge of the Irrigation Department informed the Government about his intended purchase? If so whether the said information was communicated in writing or orally? Whether the then head of the administration was informed about the intended purchase and if so whether he was informed in writing or orally. The name of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs whose opinion was asked for by the Government about that purchase. The date on which the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was sought for by the Governme and the date on which the opinion was given. Whether the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was given in writing or orally. If the opinion was given in writing whether the Government will place a copy of it on the Council table.

HOME MEMBER REPLIES.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. Hotson (Home Member) in reply said that the negotiations regarding the two separate transactions were begun in December 1927. In the case of the land now settled on the Fuleli Canal but about to be transferred to the Barrage area the original vendors were local Hindus. The Hon. Member Mr. Shivdasani bohght the land from them and afterwards offered a share of it to the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain which he agreed in December 1927 to accept. The Jamrao land was the property of the Hon. Member Mr. Jan Mohomed Bhurgri but was under the control of the manager of encumbered estates in Sind the permission of the Commissioner in Sind was therefore obtained before the sale was effected.

"GOVERNOR'S PERMISSION OBTAINED."

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain wrote to Sir Leslie Wilson the then Governor before the transaction was completed enquiring whether there was any objection to his purchasing the land. His Excellency replied that there was no objection. An unofficial reference was made confidentially and in writing to the then Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and his answer given in the same manner. In these circumstances the Government are unable to lay a copy of the answer on the table or to divulge names or dates the reply given to the effect that the Government Servants Conduct Rules do not debar a Minister from acquiring land by a "bona fide" transaction.

HOME MEMBER ASSAILED WITH QUESTIONS.

There was a volley of supplementary questions in which Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Noor Mahomed and Mr. Khushro participated referring to the letter of Sir Leslie Wilson to Mr. Swaminarayan in this connection.

Mr. Noor Mahomed asked was that a proper question to be put to the Government. The President "The question is whether the Leader of the House is aware of the reply given by Sir Leslie Wilson to the letter.

The President: I have considered that point very carefully myself. I think a good deal of it is a repetition of the question asked on the last occasion and yet I find something in it which is fresh. Therefore, I was forced to allow the question.

MR. NARIMAN IMPUGNS ACCURACY OF HOME MEMBER.

Mr. Nariman inquired whetner the Home Member had made any inquiries in regard to the accuracy of the replies given in July in the last para.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson: If the Hon Member desires to impugn the accuracy of my replies he may do so.

Mr. Nariman:—I do.

Mr. Nariman then pointed out that there was a discrepancy in the measurements of the land given on the last and present occasions.

The President:—That is very immaterial.

Th eHon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah:—I strongly protest against this I am not on my trial here. If the Hon Member has got anything against me let him come out in the public.

NO NEED TO BE INTEMPERED.

Mr. Nariman:—It is not necessary for the Hon. the General Member to make an exhibition of this temper in this manner. I desire to know the facts as much in the interests of the Hon. the General Member and the Government as well as of the public. This House sits in public. I cannot understand what else can this be but public proceedings."

Mr. Nariman: Is the Hon the Home Member quite sure that the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind was given before or after the completion of the sale.

The President: The reply is there.

Mr. Nariman: I maintain that the sanction was given some months after.

Hr. Hotson: It is perfectly obvious, that according to law no sale can be valid until the Commissioner's sanction is given to it.

Mr. Nariman: Will the Hon the Home Member give the date of the registration of the transaction?

MR. HOTSON PULLED UP.

Mr. Hotson: That is quite immaterial.

Mr. Nariman: Is it for the Hon. the Home Member to say that it is immaterial? I will take the ruling from the Chair.

The President: The Hon. Member wants to know the date of the registration of the document of sale.

Mr. Hotson: I have not got the date. I had no reason to believe that it would be required.

Mr. Nariman: Will the Hon. the Home Member or the General Member be pleased to place on the Council table the reply of Sir Leslie Wilson mentioned in the reply.

Hr. Hotson: No.

SIR LESLIE WILSON IN THE DARK.

Mr. Nariman: Sir Leslie Wilson has written the following letter with regard to this.

The President: Will the Hon. Member say in the beginning to whom this reply has been given

Mr. Nariman To one of the Honourable Members of the House who had made inquiries of Sir Leslie Wilson.

The President: What is the

(Continued on page 8)

ROUNDING UP STEEL HELMETS.

Prussian Socialist Leader's Order.

MONARCHIST MILITARY ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Cologne.—In accordance with Grezesinski's decree, the Police of Rhineland and Westphalia were busy yesterday searching premises of the Steel-Helmets' organisation and the houses of its leaders.

Masses of papers and material have been seized and the organisation's funds have been sequestered. There was no incident.

The Steel-Helmets who were very surprised at the searches, offered no resistance. Grezesinski's action is due to the recent mock manoeuvres conducted by the Steel-Helmets at Langenberg, at which Prince August Wilhelm and many members of Honenzollern family were present.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST MINISTER'S BAN ON NATIONALIST ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin.—The Prussian Minister of Interior, Grzesinski, Socialist, has declared illegal and dissolved throughout the Rhine Province and Westphalia the powerful Nationalist organisation known as Steel Helmets organisation of which Von Hindenburg is the Honorary President on the ground that its members are undoubtedly trained to become a fighting military force.—Reuter.

Kabul Singh and Gopal Singh Suspend Strike.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Master Kabul Singh and Sardar Gopal Singh Kaumi have suspended hunger-strike after great persuasion exercised by Mr. Gyani Gumrukh Singh.—Free Press.

BAGLAN LAND LEAGUE

CHALLENGE MR. KATHE'S CLAI'

SATANA (Nasik) Oct. 10.

The Secretaries of the Land League, Bagian, wires as follows: Mr. Kathe has not been appointed by the Land League, Baglan, to discuss the Satyagrah movement with Sardar Vallabhbhai. The question of Satyagrah does not arise for the present in Baglan. Mr. Mohaniraj Kathe was never the leader of the Revenue settlement agitation in Baglan. He has no representative character.

The Dutch Air Mail.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

The Dutch Air Mail arrived at Bamrauli at half past ten this morning and left for Calcutta at ten minutes to twelve.—A.P.

Dutch Air Mail in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Dutch air mail arrived at Dumdum at five this afternoon. It leaves for Akyab early to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FORFEITURE OF BENGALI BOOKS.

GOVT. SMELLS SEDITION ON THEM.

CALCUTTA, Oct 9.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary announces the forfeiture of copies of Bengali books "Kheyali" by Biren Roy and "Biplabi Bangla" by Jnanyajan Neogi as containing seditious matter.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN SAILS FOR INDIA.

Keeps Mum About India Office Parleys.

TETE-A-TETE WITH MR. BENN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Lord and Lady Irwin and Sir George and Lady Stanley left for India this morning. They were accorded farewell at Victoria Station by distinguished gathering which included Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Mr. Lansbury, Lord Inchcape, the Earl of Derby, the members of the India Council and the Indian Central Committee, and the Indian delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

LORD IRWIN KEEPS MUM.

Lord Irwin, interviewed regarding his recent conversations at India Office, said that Mr. Wedgwood Benn was the spokesman in England on Indian affairs. Therefore he had nothing to say.

Sir George Stanley said that he was happy to go to India and was eagerly anticipating his work in Madras.

TETE-A-TETE.

Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn had a brief private talk before the train steamed out amidst cheers.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

Publish Sastri Report Says Mr. Isher Das.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Mr. Isher Das in a statement to the press says:—

Since Sir Samual Wilson's most reactionary and totally misleading report has been published and since some of his conclusions are based on so-called private talks he had with certain Indian leaders in Kenya, I, as the General Secretary of the East African Indian National Congress, believe it but just and fair to Indians in Kenya and the tax-payers in India that the Government of India should publish forthwith the report submitted by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Government of India's former representative in South Africa. This is most essential at a time when the representative of His Majesty's Government abuses his position and the Government of India degrade themselves into "mere advocates."—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S TOUR IN U. P.

People Warned not to Have Heavy Programmes.

BENARES, Oct. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a public meeting attended by 15,000 people at Bahraich yesterday. After speaking there at a crowded meeting of ladies this morning he left for Balrampur. Bahraich contributed Rs. 3,500 to the Gandhi Purse.

In view of the state of Gandhiji's health, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, has issued instructions to the districts not to draw up heavy programmes for Gandhiji has been keeping good health so far.—A. P.

"Mac" Gets Hony. degree of Doctor of Laws.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Rugby.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald this morning received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at George Washington University.

This afternoon he visited Mount Vernon and deposited wreathe on the tomb of George Washington and the grave of the "Unknown Warrior." He is taking formal leave of the President at the White House this evening, and leaves tomorrow morning for Philadelphia and New York.—B.O.W.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

India Not Properly Represented at Conference.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES DISSATISFIED.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

The claim made in a London telegram that the representation of India at the Conference of Dominions to consider Dominion legislation as well as merchant shipping legislation on an equal footing with the Dominions is a victory to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, he Labour Secretary of State for ndia, is not supported by opinion in commercial circles. As far as can be ascertained there is not only a complete absence of satisfaction, but there is an active mistrust of the intentions of the authorities.

The distrust in public mind has been given pointed expression to a telegram which Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers, has addressed to the Government of India in the Commerce Department. The telegram runs:—

"Committee Federation regret that when such important questions are to be discussed Government of India should have agreed to such extremely short notice. Committee of Federation suggest even at this late stage that Government should arrange for non-official representative Indian to accompany Government epresentatives at this Conference. Unless this is done any commitments made by Government's representatives at this Conference will not command Indian commercial community's confidence."

CAUSE OF MISTRUST.

The reasons for the misapprehensions are to be traced to the proceedings of the Conference of Dominions which met in 1926. It was raised at the Conference that there was need for an examination of the provisions which govern Dominion legislations in order to bring them into conformity with the constitutional status claimed by Dominions. It was specially pointed out that certain clauses of the British Merchant Shipping Act, especially clauses 735 and 736 restrict the right of Dominions to undertake discriminatory legislation against ships of British Commonwealth.

AMEND MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

The demand clearly was that the restrictions contemplated by the British Merchant Shipping Act with regard to powers of legislation of Dominion Parliaments should be removed. But as it was felt that there should be a full inquiry it was decided to convene a sub-conference.

The report stated:—"The representatives of India particularly desired that India, in view of the importance of her shipping interests, should be given an opportunity of being represented in the proposed sub-conference."

FATE OF HAJI BILL.

It is pointed out that the right of a Dominion to undertake legislation on the model of Haji's Coastal Reservation will be one of the principal issues calling for decision by the Conference. Although law officers of the Crown had decided that Mr. Haji's Bill did not offend against the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act clauses 735 and 736 the European spokesmen in the Assembly, in opposition to the Coastal Bill have given notice that they will raise the question of 'ultra vires' character of the Bill by virtue of these clauses at the final stage. The Government of India have always opposed Mr. Haji's Bill and even the Viceroy has referred to it as discriminatory legislation.

WHAT INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS FEAR.

In the circumstances the Indian commercial circles feel that in the absence of responsibility of the Government of India to the Legislature and in view of the hostility of the Government to Indian aspirations the representation of India at this Conference, as at present constituted, is very unsatisfactory and that any view expressed by the Government of India would not be representative or authoritative from the national point of view.—Free Press.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

KING'S MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Opening the second meeting of the Dominion Legislation Conference, Lord Passfield read a message from the King in reply to the loyal message from the Conference expressing Their Majesties' thanks for good wishes, saying that the King will follow with interest the discussions at the Conference and trusting that they will lead to the ever closer association between all parts of his dominions.—Reuter.

BURMESE MONK RELEASED.

ANOTHER GIVES UP HUNGER-STRIKE.

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

A press communique states that U. Kwepeinda, a monk who had been on hunger strike at the Rangoon Central Jail since 7th June has been released under orders of the Local Government.—He was a special class prisoner and has served sixteen months out of eighteen months sentence.

Another Monk, U. Arthapa, who was on hunger strike has abandoned it.—A. P.

Imperial Bank Rate raised to six per cent.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to six per cent.—A.P.

DR. BESANT LEAVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Annie Besant has left for India. Interviewed by Reuter before departure she said: "I am convinced India will be a Dominion very soon."—Reuter.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS CURRENT.

Bacha Under Arrest, Proclaims Nadir Khan

A LAHORE RUMOUR.

Brigand Chief In British Territory?

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 10.

General Nadir Khan in the course of a Declaration published in Khost and Parachinar states that Sardar Shah Wali Khan conquered Kabul. The Declaration further states that Sardar Shah-Wali Khan's forces entered Kabul at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 6th instant, and effected the arrest of the whole of Bachai-Saqao's forces together with Bachai-Saqao himself.—Free Press.

BACHA'S FLIGHT TO BRITISH TERRITORY.

A Rumour in Lahore.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

A rumour has got abroad to-day in Lahore that Bacha-i-Saqao entered British territory as a refugee contrary to General Nadir Khan's statement that his brother Shah Wali Khan had arrested Bacha-i-Saqao at Kabul.

Enquiries made over the 'phone from Rawalpindi where Bacha was rumoured to have taken shelter, definitely contradicts the rumour and nothing is known of Bacha's whereabouts.—Free Press.

"Kabul Victory Day" Celebrations To-day.

PESHAWAR, CITY, Oct. 10.

An Extraordinary issue of General Nadir Khan's paper received here to-day states that on Sunday at 2 p.m. the National Army under Sardar Shah Walli Khan entered Kabul victoriously. At 5-30, Sardar Shah Walli Khan himself occupied the capital of the Afghan Government. Bacha-i-Saqao has absconded to some unknown place. The National army arrested Bacha's Military Officers.

After congratulating the Afghan Nation and their sympathisers, the newspapers say that General Nadir Khan will start for Kabul on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

The Afghan Relief Committee at Peshawar has decided to celebrate "Kabul Victory Day" on Friday (the 11th instant). All Indians are requested to celebrate that day.—Free Press.

AFGHAN LEGATION IN LONDON.

Why Mr. Shuja was Ordered to Leave.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Yunus Khan asserts that after his return from Herat in July Mr. Shuja planned to dispose of the Afghan Government's property, houses, motor cars etc. in London whereupon Mr. Yunus Khan communicated with the new Government in Afghanistan. The latter replied repudiating Mr. Shuja and forbidding the sale of property. Mr. Yunus Khan took necessary legal steps and also acquainted the Foreign Office of the situation and Mr. Shuja was ordered to leave Britain.

A High Court injunction was obtained to prevent 11 cases of goods at Harwich from being shipped to Germany whither the ex-Minister had departed.

"REMOVING TREASURY TO RUSSIAN FRONTIER."

Mr. Yunus Khan further asserts that when Mr. Shuja in last February went to Herat nominally to assist King Amanullah he was busy there removing treasury to the Russian frontier. He left Herat few days later.

Mr. Yunus Khan declares that the fall of Herat was solely responsible for King Amanullah's decision to leave Kandahar. Both the old and new Governments have repudiated Mr. Shuja. Mr. Yunus Khan after Mr. Shuja's departure left London for few days and found on his return that the rooms of the Legation had been sealed. He had the doors forced and found that contents had disappeared. Mr. Yunus Khan denies there was any shooting as is asserted by Mr. Shuja in his statement from Berlin.—Reuter.

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Rampura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,672
11 „	Rampura ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,357

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

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*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date.	Steamer.		Tons.
1929			
2nd Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
30th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£113
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
11th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi	
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi.	
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi	
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.	
16th „	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5836	28 Sept.	1st Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	19 Oct.	24 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
@Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Malaan 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

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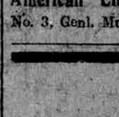

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Price per bottle Rs. 8 only.

EYES LIGHT.

This wonderful preparation has been prepared in four months' time; and has given entire satisfaction. It has given eyes to many. It takes off the apecity of Carnia be it of even more than 25 years' old and shall give satisfactory results in cases of Iritis, Cataract, Amaurasis, Asthmopia, Proslyapia, Hemeruilopia and Myapia. It shall take off your eye glances and shall prove a real boon to your eyes even in old age.

Price per bottle Rs. 10 only.

Samples despatched on receipt of One Rupee's stamps only.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—20 women sub-assistant surgeons for giving medical relief to women in smaller towns in U. P. Pay Rs. 75/ p.m. Good future prospects. Apply to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow. A 32975

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 329, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Or. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady North cote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road. C 1884

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 4.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,
Queen's Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21954

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc. R1922

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 600, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi Fair, WARDEN ROAD between Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily closed to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on the 11th October to 2 a.m. on the 12th October 1929.

This order is made under Subsection (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay. 30th Sept. 1929.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 21st October to THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1929, both days inclusive.

The 55th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1929, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, Surce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

Bombay, 27th September, 1929.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
By their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
32962

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrived on the 10th October, from Japan Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Central India Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

AN Open Auction will be held at the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works on 19th October, 1929, Saturday at 9-30 a.m. for the sale of the undermentioned Spare Parts and Boilers. Intending bidders are requested to remain present at the said time on the spot.

1. Cast Iron, Gunmetal and Mild Steel, Spare Parts of three Pumping Engines. (Offer to be received per Ton).
2. Two Lancashire Boilers and Economiser. (Offer to be in lump.)

The materials can be seen at the Dudheshwar Water Works. The conditions for auction will be read out on the spot, at the time of auction.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any offer.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office
Dated 7-10-29. 32972

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the general information of the public that the closing date of the Dewali Luck Dholpur has been extended from 15th October, 1929, to 31st October, 1929.

SECRETARY.
32968

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on by SHAH KESHAVLAL NATHALAL and GANDHI PANALAL MOHANLAL as partners under the name and firm of Messrs Panalal Keshavlal as Pipe and Fitting Merchants at Nagdevi Street, Bombay is mutually and by Consent DISSOLVED from Shravan Vud 30th S. Y. 1985 and the said Panalal Mohanlal Ghandhi has taken over all the Stock-in-trade, goods, outstandings, and debts of the said partnership.

Bombay, dated 10th day of October, 1929.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Shah Keshavlal Nathalal and Gandhi Panalal Mohanlal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUGJIWANDAS DOSSABHAI, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. members of The New York Cotton Exchange, The East India Cotton Association, Ltd., The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., and Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd., has retired from the said partnership as from the 5th day of September 1929, and our said client will carry on business from the 12th inst., in the name and style of JUGJIWANDAS DOSSABHAI AND CO., as Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents at Mott Raghunath Building, Marwadi Bazaar.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1929.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Attorney for Jugjiwandas Dossabhai.
32974

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 860 of 1929.

Re: LUDHARAM AMERSINGH, Harnamdas Amersingh and Sutnansingh Harnamdas till lately carrying on business at Bombay, Sillanwali and Miyanchanee under the name and style of Jawarsingh Harnamdas and at Sargoda under the name and Style of Ludharam & Co., and Jawarsingh Amersingh and at Chakjhumra under the name and Style of Harnamdas Gopaldas and at Miyanchanee under the name and Style of Harnamdas & Co: Debtors.

Exparte: Messrs. Jetha Dewji & Co., a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 8th day of October, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
32977

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the Estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the Plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the Defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the above property described in the Schedule hereunder written on MONDAY the 14th day of October, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Hansali Tank Road, or Lady Jamshedji Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 510 square yards or thereabouts (513 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 4037, New No. E4318 and New Survey No. 1B 1430 and Cadastral Survey No. 278 Mahim Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 4188 (I.A.A.) Street No. 549 A.A.A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

AUCTION SALE OF 1 ELECTRIC AND HAND DOUBLE ROLL TYPE MACHINE BY PAYNE & SONS, USEFUL TO PRINTING PRESS.

By order of the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bruce Street, Fort one electric and hand double roll type machine by Payne and Sons in working order useful to printing press which is lying in Hajaj Printing Press, Nagdevi Street.

Machine on view at Nagdevi Street.

MISTRY & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Iron bars, Joists, pipes, angles etc., washing basins, empty bottles, paints, glass beads, toys, films, medical and surgical instruments and requisites, Auto and motor parts, glass jars, p. goods, Provisions, glass shades and globes, rum, wooden horse box, Artificial fancy silk, school slates, etc., etc.;

MENESSE & CO.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sultanbazar (Faridpur)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Friday 11th October 1929, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

In aid of the SIND RELIEF FUND.

The Gujerati Amateurs Present

A SOCIAL COMEDY

KAKANI-SHASHI

By K. M. MUNSHI.

CAST.

MANHARLAL:—Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Bar.-at-Law.
KUNDANLAL:—Mr. T. S. Vyas, Bar.-at-Law.
MOTIRAM:—Mr. P. M. Chauhan, B.A.
INDRAJIT:—Mr Jyotindra Dave, M.A
GULABDAS:—Mr. Devidas Kasabvala, Solicitor
DURLABHRAM:—Mr. Raman Munshi.
GAURISHANKER:—Mr. Raman Desai, B.A.
VALLABHRAM:—Mr. S. C. Win, B.A.
SHASHIKALA:—Miss Shantila Desai, B.A.
VIDHUMUKHI:—Miss Sarla Desai.
GANGABEHEN:—Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.
PIROJA:—Miss Mehra Gandhi.
SHIVGAURI:—Mr. Anant Win B.A.

Prof. Devdhar's Orchestra will play Indian Music during the intervals.

Garba in Act III has been arranged by Mrs. Manibehen Mathuradas Manji and will be led by Mrs. Manekbehen Merchant and Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.

RATES:—Rs. 30, 20, 15, 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Booking at: The Royal Opera House to-day from 10 a.m.

THE CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P. M.

LON CHANEY
JOAN CRAWFORD
NORMAN KERRY
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
THE UNKNOWN
A Superb Mystery Thriller.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Free list suspended.

TO-MORROW
LILLIAN HALL, DAVIS and WALTER BUTLER
in the spectacular melo-drama
TOMMY ATKINS
9 Parts.
To-morrow, Sunday and Monday
THE MILITARY BAND
Of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will be in attendance during all the performances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
REGINALD DENNY
In his latest Talking Picture
HIS LUCKY DAY
Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Most Dramatic Picture of The Season
THE BLUE DANUBE
featuring
LEATRICE JOY, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT, NILLS ASTHER.
A Modern Version of BEAUTY and THE BEAST.

TO-MORROW

SATURDAY the 12th inst,
will be Commenced
The MIDNIGHT GIRL
The Latest Production
of the
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.
of Kolhapur
featuring
Miss KAMALA DEVI
The well-known story of Cinderella in Eastern style with all the glamour of Oriental Courts.
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Stirring Action Drama
"OUTLAWED"
With
TOM MIX
And his wonder horse
TONY
It is said to be one of the finest he has made and boasts several entirely new thrills!

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

Presentations of colours to the League by Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.), on Vijaya Dashmi Day (Saturday), at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

S. K. P. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above club a special general meeting will be held to-day (Friday), in Club premises at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to discuss the question whether the Club should take part in the proposed Conference of the Pathare Kshatriya Community.

SARASWAT BRAMHAN SAMAJ.

A lecture will be delivered in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall at Charni Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday), by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta on "The Labour Commission" under the Presidentship of Mr. Vishvanath Ganpat Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law.

BAND AT THE CAPITOL.

The full Military Band of the 2nd Bn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt. under the direction of Mr. S. W. Henwood, will render a Military Musical Interlude "The Battle of Waterloo" and play martial airs during the run of the picture: "Tommy Atkins" at all the performances on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

MARATHI GRANTH-SANGRAHALAYA.

In the Saraswati-Utsav under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Granth-Sangrahalaya, Mr. N. R. Phatak will deliver a public lecture on "The Works and place of the late Mr. S. M. Paranjape in Marathi literature" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Sangrahalaya's premises, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakurdwar. Principal J. R. Gharpure will preside.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha, a ladies' gathering will be held between 3 and 5 p.m., to-day (Friday), at the Navaratra Mahotsava Pandal, Dadar, when speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Manoramabai Pradhan, Mrs. Padmavatibai Asayekar and Miss Kamaladevi Pradhan. A dramatic performance ("danavi leela") by Maharashtra Sangit Mandalf has also been arranged to take place at the same place at 9 p.m.

BILLAVA FRIENDS' UNION.

The educated class of the Billayas held an excursion to Juhu on Sunday last when the occasion was utilised to exchange views freely regarding the welfare of the Billava community. It was resolved to start a Billava Friends' Union with the object of protecting the rights and interests of the Billavas and a Provisional Committee was formed to draft the necessary rules and regulations.

UNVEILING OF PRINCE'S STATUE.

The time of the unveiling ceremony of the marble statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Poona Railway Station on Tuesday, (15th instant), is changed from 5 p.m. to 10 a.m. on the same day to suit the convenience of the Military Officers.

The guests invited for this function are therefore, requested to be present at the Poona Railway Station in the morning on Tuesday, at 9-30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on 5th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about 31st inst.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Sinclair" arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE RAILWAY WORKERS AT WADI BANDAR.

—:o:—

A special general meeting of all the Railway workers at Wadi Bandar will be held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at Wadi Bandar yard to consider the present situation arisen from the most unsatisfactory replies received by the Union to their several representations sent to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from time to time.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October 10.
Previous Closing Rate ...	18.59
To-day's Opening Rate ...	18.68
Difference ...	+ .09

Broach April-May Expectations Rs.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

	October 10.
Previous Closing Rate ...	9.86
To-day's Opening Rate ...	9.90
Difference ...	+ .04
To-day's Closing Rate ...	9.94
Difference ...	+ .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Oct. 10.
Silver Ready ...	23 1 0
Higher ...	0 2 0
Silver Forward ...	23 3 0
Higher ...	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Market increased by buying of India.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Oct. 10.
1st Settlement ...	52 7 0
2nd Settlement ...	52 8 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 6 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 6 1/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 6 3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 6 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 7 1/4 per cent.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

—:o:—

Nurse's Complaint.

Summonses were ordered to be issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Kanchand Varma on a complaint filed by Vajir Dai Saidas Puri, aged 25, a nurse in one of the medical baths at Dhobi Talao, charging Kanchand with voluntarily causing hurt, insult and criminal intimidation.

In her information Vajir Dai stated that she saw the accused at Hardwar about 7 years ago. The accused who was then unknown to her sent a boy who informed her that one of her friends wanted to meet her at the station. When she went to the station, the accused met her and took her to Dehra Dun. She was subsequently taken to Sialkot and was left there. She then went to her father's place, but he told her that as she had gone away from her husband, the latter would not allow her to stay with him. After two days, the accused again met her and took her to Vazirabad, Delhi and Simla.

About three years ago, he brought her to Bombay and she was forced to lead a life of shame. She alleged that the accused used to ill-treat her and eventually turned her out. She then resided at Null Bazar where she alleged the accused called a month ago and said that her sister had arrived in Bombay and wanted to see her. She accompanied the accused who took her to a medical bath at Dhobi Talao where she was kept in service on a monthly salary of Rs. 100.

The complainant, proceeding, alleged that the accused called at the bath on October 9 and asked her for some money. On her telling him that she had no money the accused abused her and took from her possession Rs. 30 and a gold ring, dragged her, and threw her near the staircase. She then complained to the police. While returning home the same night, along Reay Road, in a taxi-cab, the accused followed her in another taxi-cab with four others and assaulted her. She then came to the Esplanade Police Station and lodged a complaint.

His Worship ordered the issue of summons against Kanchand.

THE LAND REVENUE STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Chalisgaon Peasants Formulate Demands.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Oct. 9.

The fourth Conference of the Chalisgaon Taluka peasants was held on Sunday last. Five thousand peasants were present. Mr. Pataskar, M.L.C., presided. Among those present were Mr. Javdekar, Editor, "Prabodh", Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Kale, Mr. Barve and other local pleaders and merchants. Mr. Javdekar spoke for an hour on the land revenue problem, after which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Land revenue assessment enhanced after 1920 should be suspended.

2. Grazing fee should be abolished.

3. 'Anewari' of crops should be made in consultation with the village people.

4. A branch of the Land League should be formed of the Chalisgaon Taluka.

The next Conference is to be held at Pimperkhedh on Sunday, the 13th instant.

LANDLORD TO PUT RAILINGS.

—:o:—

DEATH DUE TO FRACTURED SKULL.

"The landlord ought to take immediate steps to put railings on both sides of the ladder which leads up to the balcony." With these remarks the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of skull in the inquest held on the body of Babu Chimanlal aged seven years residing on the second floor of a house at Babulnath Road. The evidence showed that Babu went with his younger sister in the balcony on Tuesday evening. While coming down from the ladder he missed a step and fell from a height of 27 feet. The ladder had no protection on either side. Babu was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently, death being due to fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict as above.

Cholera in Bombay Presidency.

The situation on October 9 was as follows:—

In the Presidency proper, West Khandesh district reports 7 cases and Malegaon one attack and one death.

In Sind, Karachi district returns 5 attacks and 3 deaths and Nawabshah one death with no fresh cases.

JAVERI MURDER CASE.

Handwriting Expert's evidence.

At the resumed hearing of the Javeri murder case at the High Court Sessions, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Hardless, handwriting expert, was examined for the prosecution regarding the love letters alleged to have been written by Monghibai to the second accused Krashnaram.

Replying to Mr. Velinkar, witness said that he had consented to receive only Rs. 25 as his fee offered by Inspector Karnik, though he had demanded Rs. 50.

You thought the police would be permanent customers. You want their patronage in future?—Well, but, not for the same fees. (Laughter.)

Further questioned, witness agreed that handwriting experts made mistakes. "And serious ones too", he added.

Further hearing was adjourned.

—:o:—

Amarbai In Witness Box.

At the resumed hearing of the Javeri murder case before Mr. Justice Rugnekar and a common jury at the High Court sessions, Amarbai, the woman at whose house the plot was alleged to have been hatched was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, counsel for Monghibai.

The accused in the case are Monghibai, the broker's wife, (2) Krishnaram Rajaram, their former cook who is alleged to be her paramour, (3) Govind Velji Soni, Monghibai's brother and (4) Karson Giga.

Replying to Mr. Velinkar, Amarbai deposed that she was aware of the accused's conspiracy to murder Vithaldas Javeri. Her room was used by the accused and the approver for hatching the plot against her wish. She submitted she was prosecuted before for kidnapping the daughter of one Shamji. She denied that she was in the habit of associating with "Badmashes" and criminals, and stated that in the present case she was dragged into the affair by the accused.

PARAMOURS OR BROTHERS?

Amarbai was then cross-examined by Mr. K. B. Dastur, counsel for accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Counsel:—Krishnaram, the cook, says that you were his mistress for sometime?

Witness:—That is not true. I look upon him as my brother.

Counsel:—Govind also says that you were his mistress for a time?

Witness:—Absolutely untrue. I look upon him as my brother.

Counsel:—Both Krishnaram and Govind say that you were subsequently kept by Babulal as mistress.

Witness:—Untrue. He is also my brother.

The next witness for the prosecution was Sub-Inspector Hakim of the Dongri Police Station who described how the plot was discovered.

The next witness, Inspector Garnik of the Dongri Police Station. He stated that he had searched the room of Monghibai, the first accused, and found several letters in Gujarati from her cup-board. In one of these, two names were repeated several times, and it ended with words to this effect: "Oh, Ram you are virtuous; I am without any virtue, since I have been brought up from childhood as an orphan. As you are wise and I am ignorant please excuse my mistakes."

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar.

Replying to counsel he stated that he suggested to Babulal about being given pardon as an approver, but that was only after some stolen properties were recovered from him and after verifying his statement.

Witness was questioned by counsel about dictating the letters to Monghibai.

Mr. Velinkar: Was not Monghibai very much excited before she started writing?

Witness:—She wrote the dictation from the printed book gently, but when I began to dictate from the transcript she hesitated.

Mr. Velinkar:—When you asked her to write the contents from the transcript she got excited and used bad language to you?

Witness: She was not excited.

Mr. Velinkar: She picked up a paper weight and tried to throw it at you.

Witness: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Was it not then that her husband tried to pacify her?

Witness: He did not pacify her, but simply advised her to write and that there was no harm.

Questioned about the piece of paper found in Monghibai's cupboard in which the words "Sharda" and Mani were repeated several times, witness stated Sharda was the name of Govind's wife. He had also ascertained that Mani was the pet name of Sharda.

Mr. Velinkar: You know that 'Sharda' is another name for 'Saraswati' the goddess of learning?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: And the word "Mani" is written in Gujarati with a dot?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: So it must be, strictly speaking, "Manin" and not 'Mani'.

Witness agreed.

Asked if the paper did not look like the handiwork of a child, witness said he could not form any opinion on it.

Mr. Velinkar: Do you think that any sane adult person will write "Sharda" a hundred times on a piece of paper with those cryptic words at the close?

Witness could not say.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRAHMA SHRI GURU NARAYAN PARAMAHANSA.

—:o:—

The first anniversary of Brahma Shri Guru Narayan Paramahansa was held under the auspices of the Brahma Shri Guru Narayan Paramahansa Memorial Committee at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, lately under the presidentship of Mr. D. R. Guru of Poona.

The celebration commenced by offering prayers to the departed soul of the Swamiji. Mr. A. P. Kirodian, Secretary of the Memorial Committee, then read out the report for the year under review, which showed that the Committee had started the work of collecting subscriptions to erect the marble statue of the Swamiji at the Gokarnath Temple, Mangalore. Another significant work, which the Committee had taken up was the work of amalgamating the different Sanghas o fthe Billavar community in Bombay. Already rules and regulations have been drafted for the purpose and the Committee hopes to succeed in its attempt.

Mr. N. S. Bangara then briefly narrated the life and teachings of the Swamiji, who had been the religious Guru of many lakhs of people and founder of 84 temples in South India.

The Rresident spoke on the significance of the occasion and the necessity of cultivating harmony and co-operation amongst the Billavars.

Cricket in Bombay.

—:o:—

The following members are selected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their matches on Sunday (the 13th instant):—

A TEAM.

Parsee Gymkhana "A" vs. Hindu Gymkhana A Team: Messrs. L. P. Jai (Capt.), K. G. Pardeshi, H. A. Mahale, S. K. Pawaskar, M. V. Dhumatkar, D. S. Talpade, R. R. Wadkar, M. V. Merchant, J. V. Dabholkar, G. M. Rana and R. K. Deshpande (on Home ground at 11-30 a.m.).

B TEAM.

Parsee Gymkhana "B" vs. Hindu Gymkhana B Team: Messrs. S. R. Desai (Capt.), K. P. Dhargalkar, A. N. Gokhale, P. J. Chury, S. V. Gangnaik, U. J. Pandya, N. D. Engineer, M. K. Chawhan, S. G. R. Narawane, B. D. Merchant and C. U. Patel (on Parsee Gymkhana ground at 11-30 a.m.).

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SEWA SANGH, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Sangh the following functions are to be performed on Saturday (the 12th instant), at Kashinath Dhuru Hall near Tilak Bridge Dadar, being Dasara day:—(1) Programme of Samarth Vyam Mandir, Dadar, (2) Lecture by Mr. S. N. Kanvinde on the "Life of Bakshi Bahaddar Jiwaba Dadar Kerkar, (3) Programme of singing by Mr. Moreshwar Ramrao Snaggiri, (4) Samilanghan, (5) Programme of singing by Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar, Prof. Rao, Master Ratnakar and others, at 10 p.m. (S. T.).

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1929.

AFGHANISTAN RESURGENT.

The welcome tidings of the capture of Kabul by the forces of Nadir Khan led by his brother, General Shah Wali Khan, has come with the same dramatic suddenness as did the disheartening news, first, of the abdication of Amanullah and, later, of his flight from Kandhar. Those, who had closely followed the military operations, on several fronts, conducted by General Nadir Khan, particularly during the last few weeks, who knew the men who were in charge of them and, above all, understood the change that had been gradually coming over the people of Afghanistan, had no doubt whatever in their minds about the ultimate success of the self-imposed and patriotic mission which the veteran General and his gallant brothers had undertaken. But even the most optimistic of them were not prepared for the suddenness and completeness of the triumph over which they, along with all well-wishers of Afghanistan particularly and Asia generally rejoice to-day. In view of the scanty news available it is hardly possible to indicate the last stages of the operations which led to the entry of Shah Wali Khan's "lashkar" of Waziris and Jajis into Kabul after not less than four encounters with the forces of Bachcha which were surprisingly weaker in defence than was generally expected. The determining factors in hastening the fall of Kabul were undoubtedly the recent phenomenal victories of General Shah Mahmud Khan who captured the strategic post of Sikrim Peak and the determination of Waziris and Jajis to march to the copital.

The mission of General Nadir Khan and his brother, as we have said, was bound to succeed. It was bound to succeed mainly for two reasons: first the personality and military genius of General Nadir Khan and, second, the righteous cause which he and his brothers left Europe to vindicate. Several other factors also contributed to the success, not the least important of which was the tyrannical rule of Bachcha which, as soon as his financial reasources dwindled, led to the demoralisation of the forces and grew more and more intolerable to the people who were only too ready to support those striving to deliver them from it. But, when all is said and done, it was Nadir Khan's masterly strategy, combined with his profound knowledge of the character of the Afghan people, that slowly but surely turned what at one time seemed to be a forlorn hope into one of the most romantic and historical campaigns of all times. When ten months ago Nadir Khan returned from his European sick-bed and entered his country he did so with hardly any companions except his brave brothers and with no resources except his indomitable spirit. And when Amanullah gave up the struggle the odds against him seemed to be too formidable. But he had come with the determination either to win or die. He kept no other alternative before him and those who, like the Peshawar correspondent of the "Times of India," constantly indulged in the prophecy that he would soon beat a hasty retreat to British India, did not know the stuff of which he is made. When he entered Afghanistan ten months ago he had burnt his boats. For him there was no going back. As he vividly said, his country was being consumed by fire and he had dedicted himself to extinguish it or fall a victim to it. The stuff of which he is made is indicated in the characteristic motto that is printed on the first page of his paepr, the "Islah", through which as much as through his consummate military strategy he has caused Bachcha's edifice of power to fall like a house of cards. The motto is:

"Waqt anast Ke Khudra hama isar Kunim;
Pai-e-islahe-watan Koshish-e-bisyar Kunem."

(The time has come when we should sacrifice ourselves wholly and when we should do our best for the reform of our country). When in Europe he had understood the true cause of the revolt that led to the abdication of Amanullah. He realised that the unhappy situation had been created mainly by a cruel misunderstanding between Amanullah and the people of Afghanistan and that the continuance of this misunderstanding spelled the paralysis of the material and moral forces of the country. He, therefore, through his paper and leaflets set himself to remove this misunderstanding and to conquer that apathy of the people which encouraged Bachcha in his misdeeds. How completely he succeeded in his patriotic propaganda as in his military operations will be writ large in the pages of history and his success will rank him as one of the makers of new Asia.

It was the generalship of Nadir Khan which won for Afghanistan its independence ten years ago and which paved the way for the unforgettable work of Amanullah. To-day it has been given to him, with the assistance of his brothers, to liberate his country from the greatest peril that could befall it—the combined peril of ignorant priesthood that drove away from Afghanistan the best monarch of modern times, and the barbarity of fanatical brigands. It is not possible to realise the true significance and magnitude of the work of Nadir Khan unless we bear in mind the disasters not only to Afghanistan but also to the rest of Asia involved in this peril. The chief embodiment of that peril—Bacha-i-Saqua—is now either a prisoner or a refugee. During his brief career of power he has done more harm to the cause of human progress than probably any other single individual in our time and Nadir Khan did not exaggerate when in the course of his recent appeal to the people of India he said that the liberation of Afghanistan from the grip of this man and its independence and integrity were necessary for the good of Asia generally and India particularly. In accomplishing his task Nadir Khan has, therefore, rendered an incalculable service to India and Asia whose people, while gratefully appreciating his victory, have full confidence that he will use it in such a way as to promote the true interests of his country and to help it to become once again a force for peace and progress in Asia. He has often expressly disavowed any intention of securing any benefit for himself or for his brothers who share with him the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen and those who know him have no doubt that he will remain true to his word. His work is not yet ended. He has to consolidate his victory so that the people of Afghanistan may once again be able to act as one man and declare their wishes as regards the form and personnel of their Government. Only when the people of Afghanistan are able thus to declare their wishes will his work have been done.

INDIA'S SHIPPING INTERESTS.

A sub-conference of the Imperial Conference will be shortly held in London to discuss all classes of legislation, including shipping legislation affecting Dominion and Imperial interests. India has been given according to the recommendation of the 1926. Imperial Conference "an equal footing" with Great Britain and the Dominions in this Conference and the representatives for this country this year are Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Sir Edward Chamier. The deliberations of the sub-conference are of very particular interest to India because an attempt will be made at it "to reconcile the interests of British and Indian shipping" operating in this country. In pressing the Indian view-point, clearly expressed in Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, the Indian representatives must see to it that India does not stand to lose, by accepting terms which in another form will give British shipping a further lease of monopolist power. In this connection it must be pointed out that the Government of India should have insisted upon non-official Indian opinion being represented on the Conference. Mr. Birla has done well to warn the Government that any commitments by their official representatives "will not command the Indian commercial community's confidence." India is determined to stand on her own legs in providing Swadeshi shipping for at least her coastal trade.

UNTOUCHABLES' SATYAGRAHA.

The agitation by the so-called untouchables of Poona to secure access to the local Parvati Temple seems to be getting very strenuous. They are reported to be determined to start Satyagraha soon if entry into it is denied to them by the trustees. The trustees, on the other hand, are said to be uncompromising in their refusal of access on the ground that the temple is a private property. It is also said that leaders like Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar sympathise with the "untouchables" generally but do not approve of the proposed Satyagraha. They contend that this method of agitation cannot be fruitful in all matters and at all places and that the "untouchables" of Poona should depend more upon effecting a favourable public opinion. Scrupulously peaceful Satyagraha is itself a potent method of creating public opinion. But its form must vary with circumstances. If the temple in question is really private property, it will be neither fair nor expedient to force entry into it, that is, to secure entry without permission. But it is certainly open to the "untouchables" to proceed as near the temple as it is lawful to do or they are permitted to go and to remain there day and night (by shifts if necessary) till they are permitted to proceed further. The "untouchables" have waited long enough in all conscience for a favourable opinion. Satyagraha is bound to be fruitful if it is entirely free from coercion.

CRIPPLING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is amazing that Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister of Local Self-Government, who has had a large experience of municipal politics at Ahmedabad, should have consented to introduce such a notoriously bureaucratic piece of legislation as the measure to empower Government to veto certain municipal appointments. The Bombay Legislative Council passed the first reading of the measure on Wednesday and then the Minister wisely consented to have it referred to a Select Committee, recognising that it was a very controversial piece of legislation. The Minister said that officers like the Chief Officer, Health Officer and Engineer "when they discharged their duties strictly and in a straightforward manner needed protection". In saying this, he let the cat out of the bag. The Government desire that these civic officers should look to them as their ultimate masters and not to the municipal bodies that employ them. We hope the Select Committee will insist that this official attempt to encroach upon the rights of civic bodies is at once frustrated.

RESPONSE TO CULTURAL DEMANDS

DR. KALIDAS NAG INTERVIEWED

Dr. Kalidas Nag, the well-known student and exponent of history, aroused by his series of lectures on "Greater India," under the auspices of the Bombay University; popular interest in cultural research. He was, evidently, of the few who travel to some purpose, who learn as much as they teach, who both receive and offer information. He was thus distinguished from those who usually suffer from the superiority complex. If he advised, the advice was free from offence or scorn. And, as he also sought advice and information, he found aspects of the cultural activities in Bombay unknown and unobtainable to those satisfied with their conventional pattern.

A LIE NAILED.

He found, he said during an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle," stimulating response and the stirring of newly re-awakened artistic and cultural impulses in several of the small groups in the city scattered and unnoticeable at present to the passer-by, which thought, discussed and worked for an adequate understanding and advancement of the infinite wealth the nation has inherited in its history, art and culture. Painting, sculpture, architecture, art-crafts as well as music attracted and secured their devotees, students and exponents. "We are told," observed the "Chronicle" representative, "we in Bombay are invariably obsessed with matters mundane and material. And, some at least of the aggressive variety, finally, decide that we are inherently incompetent to understand or advance cultural activities. For the response of the young men and women you met and discussed with and with the knowledge you received of their activities as well as of their practical problems and difficulties, do you think you would be entitled to endorse the charge?"

"It is," Dr. Nag answered without hesitation and without polite rigmarole, "a lie."

THE SURFACE.

Bombay had, he thought, cultivated and developed the faculties for organised efforts and practicable plans. And, it seemed to him, it was beginning to employ fruitfully, for artistic and cultural research and advancement, the faculties hitherto developed mostly for trade and industry. Bombay, moreover, was, on account of its constant and wide contacts with cosmopolitan and international currents, less insular and more alert. It was, he thought, perhaps, true that the newly-stirred cultural consciousness observed by him in the small groups of young and enlightened men and women in the city registered a faint echo from the cloisters of obsolete academic life and activities. The small groups, although not prominent on the surface, had, however, the future with them. And, he believed that the insistent logic of their claims and demands would soon mobilise for creative and cultural efforts the constructive faculties and resources of the city.

NATIONAL, NOT PROVINCIAL.

"Do you agree that the immensity of the field for cultural research and the magnitude of the creative enterprises that have hitherto remained suppressed need now, more than ever, the strength and resources of the nation, not the petty limitations and outlook of provincialised activities?" "Certainly."

"Do you think that contact with the different groups working for artistic and cultural advancement in the different provinces ought to be constant? Do you think it is as necessary as it is important?" "I am sure."

"Finally, an exchange of ideas and ideals, an interchange of scholars and exponents of history, art and culture, between the different provinces in the country should be, do you think, organised as a national enterprise?"

"I believe so. And I hope that the committee recently formed of scholars and exponents of art and culture in Bombay will soon secure the services of those who will be able to formulate and carry out practicable measures and plans for the solution of the difficulties daily met by students of historical and cultural research as well as by artists, art-craftsmen and exponents of art everywhere in the country."

ZOROASTRIAN RITUALS AND PRAYERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a sort of great relief and satisfaction to the Parsi community that eminent scholars like Messrs. N. D. Khandalawala; G. K. Nariman; D. R. D. Wadia; Dr. Eruch Taraporewala; Dr. Dhalla; and others are coming forward to enlighten their community on the most vexed and important question of Zoroastrian rituals and prayers through the columns of the press. Recently we have come across the articles published in the "Praja Mitra," the "Bombay Chronicle," and the "Kaiser-I-Hind" over the signatures of Messrs. N. D. Khandalawala, G. K. Nariman, D. R. D. Wadia, regarding certain Zoroastrian prayers and rituals which are really interesting and worth reading and I heartily congratulate them on their bold venture to appear in public.

These articles, however, will give a severe blow to the rigid and orthodox fanatics who might rise in revolt against the authors of the said articles.

Scholars of independent spirit like Messrs. N. D. Khandalawala, G. K. Nariman, D. R. D. Wadia, Dr. Eruch Taraporewala, Dr. Dhalla, and others will be rendering a great service to their little community if they will continue to throw light and express their true and candid views on the Zoroastrian religion and prayers which have hitherto been blindly followed by the masses. No doubt, most of the prayers are highly elaborate and incomprehensible and the majority blankly utter the same without understanding a word of it. Moreover, some of the Zoroastrian ceremonies and rituals are so costly and expensive that the poor and middle class cannot afford their performance.

Some of the materialistic wiseacres and the so-called religious leaders merely indulge in eulogizing the Parsi religion as the best, and have the audacity to discredit all other religions as inferior to theirs. This sort of wrong and boastful preaching not only creates bad impression for other religions, but causes a sort of disunion among different communities. As a matter of fact all Prophets have come down from one God and, therefore, their teachings cannot be different from one another.

As for prayers, much attention is paid towards outward cleanliness and dress, but the internal purity of the mind and soul, so very essential, and the concentration of the mind during prayers are woefully neglected.

Lacs of rupees are annually spent after superfluous ceremonies and sandalwood which could be better utilized for the amelioration of the poor and the needy.

Not a few of the Parsi priests and the so-called religious leaders are materialistic persons without having a spiritual bent of mind, and do not know that spiritual life is the real life.

It is, however, noteworthy that of late we see signs and indications of spiritual revival among the small Parsi community which is the only goal of every human being. I would quote the prayers of the greatest Islamic mystic Rabi's Al-Basri: The saint used to pray thus:—

"O my Lord, if I worship Thee from fear of Hell, burn me in Hell; and if I worship Thee from hope of Paradise, exclude me thence; but if I worship Thee for Thine own sake, then withhold not from me Thine Eternal Bliss."

Yours, etc.,
EDULJI HORMUSJI.
Victoria Road, Byculla.
October 29.

Notes of the Day

Not An Easy Job.

Although the Hoover-MacDonald conversations on naval disarmament have resulted in cordial agreements between Britain and America on practically all outstanding questions between the two Powers in regard to this thorny problem, it will be by no means an easy job for them to secure unanimity over a detailed and immediately operative programme of all round naval reduction by all the Powers concerned when the December Conference meets. The comments of the French Press indicate that France will stick to her old doctrine that the submarine is indispensable to her security. Italy will support France and it is significant that France expects support in her attitude from Japan.

Imitation.

Defending the position of the Public Accounts Committee in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Finance Member said that the Committee was exactly similar to that which existed in England. The similarity is probably about as much as that between the British Parliament and the "Parliament of India." Mr. K. F. Nariman who had looked beneath the surface, thought differently and rather plainly described the Bombay Accounts Committee as a farce to throw dust into the eyes of the public and to shift the responsibility of the Executive on to the people's representatives. The reply was that the Committee was not a disciplinary body. Thus the Committee could not take disciplinary action and Government would not.

Local Boards in Bombay.

The Government of Bombay have published a Resolution reviewing the reports of the Commissioners on the administration of Local Boards during the year 1927-28. The Resolution would have been more useful if the Commissioners' reports were appended to it. The public would then know better whether the Commissioners' observations on which the Resolution is based are well grounded or not. The Resolution shows that the income of the Boards rose from 186 lakhs of rupees to 198 lakhs, the increase in Local Rates being "mainly due to the recovery of part arrears of local fund cess and the revision of cess." The observation is not quite consistent with the charge generally urged by Government that Local Boards are loth to tax people even when necessary. The Government, however, have signally failed in discharging their obligations to make adequate grants under the Primary Education Act.

Who is to Blame?

Speaking of Village Panchayats in general, the Resolution says: "Factions, illiteracy, want of funds, antipathy to direct taxes and the apathy of Local Boards are chiefly responsible for the low standard attained by these institutions." It is so much easier for Government to blame others and so much more difficult to revive an institution criminally neglected in the past. The blame for the villagers' illiteracy and want of funds is to be fixed far more on Government than upon the Panchayats. And the Local Board's apathy is but the reflex of Government's own apathy, if not distrust of local self-government in villages.

The Two Periods.

He: "There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman."

She: "Indeed, when are they?"

He: "Before he is married and afterward."

What the People Say

MR. GINWALLA EXPLAINS

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the third reading of Mr. Bole's Bill you have criticised me for absenting myself along, with certain Bombay members of the Legislative Council at the third reading of the Bill and have asked for an explanation of my conduct. The public and the electorate are certainly entitled to ask an explanation for absence at such a critical moment.

At the outset, I may say that I attended the present session of the Council from the very first day, i.e. 30th September till Saturday the 5th instant when I was compelled to leave it owing to ill-health. I put up a strong fight against the Goonda Bill for nearly four days. On the night of Friday the 4th instant I had a sudden attack of giddiness followed by unconsciousness owing to stomach disorder. Still the next day, inspite of ill-health, I attended the Council when Mr. Bole's bill was introduced.

I returned to Bombay the same day and consulted my family doctor, who advised me not to go to Poona on Monday the 7th instant as I was not in a fit condition to undergo the fatigue of travel to Poona. He strongly advised me to take complete rest for a few days. I was very anxious to go to Poona to record my vote at the third reading of the Bill, and I consulted my friend Mr. Nariman who advised me to follow my doctor's advice.

I have never spared myself in the cause of the country, and none is more sorry than myself for being unable to attend the third reading of the Bill, owing to ill-health.

I hope this explanation will satisfy the public.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

TEACHING OF ZOROASTER

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent has now thoroughly exposed himself. He is past master in abusive language and when he is shown his own authority going against him he hastily beats retreat and advances some other so-called authority which I will show also goes against him. He, I am sorry to say, deliberately deceives his readers when he invokes the name of the late Ervad Kanga. He quoted Haug whose work I have shown to you, and satisfied you personally that Haug supports me and that he was speaking untruth in Haug's name. Now he invites us to Kanga's translation. I show you Kanga's translation of the same verse. There "Magava" is used as a proper noun which denotes according to him the great community of the pious.

I don't pretend to be a German scholar as he does, but I know how to read and understand a German dictionary, and can use it without anybody's assistance. I have my own dictionary. It is a guilty conscience which sees everywhere some conspiracy. He falsely charges me with being a party to some conspiracy against him. I treat such charges with the contempt they deserve. I am working with none, and the views I have expressed on the question at issue are not new. I have often published these views the last four decades in the columns of the "Bombay Samachar" and other papers.

Your correspondent is not an Avestan scholar. He only depends on translations, and how he tsifles with them we have seen from the way in which he dangles with great names. I have quoted Bartholomae who is considered the greatest authority both in the East and the West on Avesta lexicography. I have also quoted Dr. Mills whom he quietly ignores and quotes Moulton's opinion. With all respect for Moulton I must say that we have nothing to do with opinions. We must go by the original and their authoritative translations. Moulton was not an Avestan scholar. He has formed his opinions for what they are worth from Mills' translation, and you will perhaps be surprised to know that Mills' opinion is entirely different. Mills says:—

"Besides the stones, we have the book preserved in its mysterious book-life from manuscript to manuscript and from oral recital to recital. Generations of the priests who were its guardians followed one another and so closely that there was no break. There was no need for dying men to recite these compositions to listen, novices, the venerated words, for the most part fixed in metres were imbeded in the race-life of the tribes. Long before the old could die, and while the young matured, the middle-age were there: the race-life of the priests was one abiding generation, and in it the Avesta lived lasting as the rock which itself yields slowly to the weather, immovable as the gaciers which stand while they advance.

"As time has warn the race, as the mountain streamlet has eaten off the letters, and as the hammer of the Vandal has added to the injury, so time has worn the book, but it lives on in noble fragments as the Bible of a remnant-small indeed in numbers but in character perhaps the first of Asia."

I also quote here the opinions of two great Avestan scholars the late Dr. Darmestater and the Rev. Dr. Harlez.

Dr. Darmestater states:—

"As the Parsis are the ruins of a people, so are their sacred books the ruins of a religion. There has been no other great belief in the world that ever left such poor and meagre monument of its past splendour. Yet great is the value which that small book the Avesta, and the belief of that scanty people, the Parsis, have in the eyes of the historian and theologian, as they present to us the last reflex of the ideas which prevailed in Iran during the five centuries which preceded and the seven which followed the birth of Christ, a period which gave to the world the Gospels, the Talmud, and the Quran. Persia, it is known, had much influence on each of the movements which produced, or proceeded from those three books; she lent much to the first heresiarchs, much to the Rabbis, much to Mohamed. By help of the Parsi religion and the Avesta we are enabled to go back to the very heart of that most momentous period in the history of religious thought which saw the blending of the Aryan mind with the Semitic, and this opened the second stage of Aryan thought."

And thus Dr. Harlez:

The Mazdean religion is distinguished from all other ancient religions in that it has a moral system founded on philosophical principles. This system is obviously the purest and the soundest that the world has met with after Judaism. ..... The Avesta divides all human acts from the point of view of thoughts, words and deeds. The faithful Mazdean must honour and realise all that is good in these and avoid and keep away from him all that is evil in them. (See Yasna x.46-50 Yasna xii. Fragment III, etc.) This distinction occurs frequently even in the Gathas." (Translated from the French by Prof. P. A. Wadia).—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

—:o:—

SIROHI STATE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th September, 1929, there has appeared a reply to an article that was published in your issue of the 30th August last, under the above heading, which contains vague insinuations and misstatements regarding the present administration of the State and its Ruler. It seems that the writer of the said reply who claims to be a 'subject' of the Sirohi State is either blissfully ignorant of the actual facts or has in his desire to run down the administration and discredit the Ruler in the eyes of the public thought it more to his purpose deliberately to suppress them altogether. The sarcastic remarks about the various branches of administration are totally misleading, and h reference to the fact that a meeting of the people of the State was held some years back in Bombay for the purpose of criticising the administration of the State is utterly false, as during my constant stay in Bombay for the whole of the last decade I have never heard of any such meeting having ever been convened nor am I aware of the formation and existence in Bombay yet of any Mandal or Association of the subjects of the State residing here. Such vague attacks are ill-conceived and highly provocative and are not likely to do any good to the people of the State. It is not necessary to go into a minute examination of the allegations that have been made against the Ruler. To take some of them at random it has been alleged that education, sanitation, safety, roads, all these are being neglected in the State, but the actual facts reveal quite a different story. Since His Highness' accession to the Gadhi of the State in the year 1920 he has been taking keen interest in the education of the children of the soil. The annual educational grant which stood at Rs. 5,000 in the previous regime has now been increased to Rs. 17,000. Eight new schools have been opened in the Districts for the educational requirements of the people who could not avail themselves of the facilities at the capital. Great improvements have been made in the case of Colvin High School, Sirohi, which is shortly to be affiliated to the Rajputana Examination Board. Thus the Darbar are quite alive to the educational needs of the people of the State and are trying their best to remove illiteracy.

During his regime two new dispensaries have been opened in the Districts at Madar and Kalandari, centrally located places to provide medical aid to the public. Prior to this it was very difficult for the sick and diseased in the districts to come down to the capital for medical and surgical assistance, but now these facilities have been provided very near their homes. In the capital itself the hospital building which was found inadequate for its requirements has been extended and two more operation halls have been recently added to it.

The Public Works Department has received the greatest attention at His Highness' hands a the achievements in this sphere deserve special mention. New metallic roads which have been laid out in the capital, the construction of the Sirohi Pindwara road through an almost hilly great interest that His Highness tion, all these amply testify to the grea tinterest that His Highness takes in this Department.

These efforts of the Ruler towards the advancement of the State in its different aspect cannot but be appreciated and must be given due recognition.

It would not be out of place to mention here that His Highness has not been slow in recognizing the need of introducing representative institutions in the State and he has made a small beginning in the inauguration of municipalities in two principal towns of the State, viz., Sirohi and Abu Road.—Yours, etc.,

T. H. SINGHI.

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT TO G. I. P. AGENT.

—:o:—

Poona Union's Support.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Poona, was held under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M. L. C., to consider the situation in view of the reply of the Agent to the demands made by the Conference held in June last at Bombay. The meeting was largely attended.

The president reviewed the work of the Union and pointed out that after his experience for the last so many years and exhausting all means of amicable settlement he was convinced that it would be sheer waste of time to wait and expect redress of their grievances from the Administration. The authorities gave a hackeyed reply of 'wait', "the matter is under consideration."

DIRECT ACTION, THE ONLY REMEDY.

In some cases the Agent absolutely evaded the responsibility while the higher authorities give indifferent replies. There was absolutely no hope of a change of heart on the part of the Administration unless and until the workers brought it about by their joint determination. Therefore the direct action was the only remedy.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

1. "In view of the no-change policy of the Railway Administration towards of the several grievances of the staff the Special General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Poona, strongly supports the proposal for holding the joint conference, under the joint auspices of all the three Unions on G. I. P. Rly. at an early date.

2. From the past experience of the attitude of the Railway Authorities towards the grievances of the staff this meeting is of considered opinion that it would sheer waste of time to expect any redress of the grievances of the Railway Staff at the hands of the Administrations and therefore strongly recommends to the Joint Conference, as a last resort, to decide upon General Strike and make immediate arrangements and make it a success.

(3) In the opinion of this meeting Bombay will be a central and convenient place for the conference and urges upon the staff Union and other Unions to hold the conference at Bombay."

In moving the resolution, recommending to the Joint Conference to decide upon a General Strike, Mr. N. V. Bhonde said the reply of the Agent meant a justification and perpetuation of the present unsatisfactory and unjust system of Railway Administration. Various speakers spoke in favour of resolutions, which were carried amidst loud cheers.

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GOA LOTTERY CASE.

—:o:—

Nazareth's Evidence.

The case in which Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and his servant Dadoo Mia stood charged under section 420 I. P. C. with cheating by means of Goa Lottery tickets came up for hearing on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Azad who appeared for the 1st accused applied for a postponement of the case which was rejected.

F. X. Nazareth, the first witness, stated that with a view to cash forged Goa lottery tickets he went to Abdul Rahim Syed Sab at Arab Lane who introduced him to Mr. Maniar, the first accused. Witness gave forged Goa lottery tickets to Maniar, who through his agents got some of them cashed. The 1st accused according to the arrangement, Maniar was to get 30 p. c. of the profits.

The case is proceeding.

NAZARETH'S EVIDENCE.

Witness stated that Fateh Mahomed agreed to cash them provided 30 per cent of profit was given to him. He agreed and informed Cooper about it. Fateh Mahomed also informed the witness that he would be able to procure more men to cash forged tickets and asked him to meet him at his house situate near the Nagpada Police Station. Meanwhile Coutinho had come from Goa where he had been sent to ascertain the winning number tickets. The tickets were subsequently forged in Cooper's press on June 6 and 7. Witness then went with the forged tickets to Fateh Mahomed on June 7 at Arab Lane with a small hand bag containing a bundle of tickets. The tickets were shown to Fateh Mahomed and the latter asked him why the bundles differed in size and was informed that the bundles were arranged according to the value of prizes. Fateh Mahomed showed the smallest bundle and also another bundle of 30 tickets valued at Rs. 100 each. Later he took another bundle of 120 tickets of Rs. 15 each. Accused No. 2 was present at the time of the transaction. There were two others also present at the time one of whom was a fair and tall Mahomedan gentleman.

Fateh Mahomed kept the bundles stating he would try to cash the tickets. He took one ticket from the "Rs. 100" bundle and asked accused No. 2 to cash it. He also opened 50-rupee bundle and gave one of the tickets to Kadar, who was present in the room to be cashed. Another was given to the "fair and tall gentleman." Shortly after accused No. 2 returned and stated he had cashed the ticket and handed over the money to Fateh Mahomed. Kadar also returned after cashing the 50 rupee ticket. Fateh Mahomed then gave the remaining tickets to these two persons asking them to cash them.

AT THE FORT OFFICE.

Witness was then requested to call at his office in Fort the following day. He accordingly went there when he was informed by Fateh Mahomed that he could cash only a few and his men were trying their best. Witness further asked him to submit an account and was told that the accounts would be submitted in full after all tickets were cashed. Accused No. 2 came into the room after the departure of Fateh Mahomed and witness asked him how much he was able to collect, and in reply the latter said he had cashed about Rs. 800. Witness wanted some money from Fateh Mahomed to be given to Cooper and Fateh Mahomed told the witness to go to Cooper and fetch the tickets whose winning prize was Rs. 55,000, and also asked him to pacify Cooper by stating that they were able to collect only a very small amount. Witness managed to receive some money from Fateh Mahomed. He pretended he was going to Cooper and left the place. The next day he again went to Fateh Mahomed's office where he saw the second accused who told him, that he had been detected by some lottery agents at Dhobi Talao.

SUSPICION OF CHEATING.

Later he came to know that he was being duped by the accused and went to Abdul Rahim who told him that he could go to Fateh Mahomed and make enquiries. He had been to Fateh Mahomed's house on several occasions where he had been informed that the latter was in though he was present at the house. Later witness arranged with Abdul Rahim to meet Fateh Mahomed at Arab Lane and went there on the day D'Cunha was arrested. There they saw Fateh Mahomed and accused No. 2.

The case stands adjourned.

PARSI EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

—:o:—

"Decree Fraudulently Obtained."

MR. HIRJIBEHEDIN'S ALLEGATIONS

Before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court came on the suit filed by the Incorporated Parsi Association of Europe for the execution of the decree obtained by them in the High Court of London against E. R. Hirjibehdin, editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," an Anglo-Gujarati weekly paper of Bombay and one Ardeshar Dadabhoy Jilla. The decree was in respect of damages for alleged defamatory articles published in the paper.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover £1,000, the amount of the decree, and a further sum of £598 by way of costs. Towards this, the plaintiffs' solicitors had received £110 deposited in the London Court pursuant to the judge's order. For the balance amounting to about Rs. 20,000, the plaintiffs sought to execute the decree against Mr. Hirjibehdin in Bombay, as the other defendant Ardeshar Jilla who was residing in London was not in a position to pay anything.

"DECREE FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED."

When the suit came on before Mr. Justice Wadia, at Bombay High Court. Mr. Hirjibehdin opposed it stating that the plaintiffs had obtained the decree fraudulently in collusion with Ardeshar Jilla the other defendant from whom they had obtained a letter of apology.

Mr. Hirjibehdin stated that to prove this allegation, he wanted to move for a commission to examine witnesses on this point in England. He, therefore, wanted the case transferred to the list of expedited long causes.

This was granted by Mr. Justice Wadia who fixed the hearing on the second Monday in February.

Mr. P. B. Watcha appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. N. P. Engineer for the defendant Mr. Hirjibehdin.

LON CHANEY BREAKS NEW GROUND.

—:o:—

Mystery Film At the Capitol.

The talented screen-favourite Lon Chaney of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" fame breaks new ground in the Metro Goldwyn's thrilling mystery picture "The Unknown" showing this week at the "Capitol" Cinema.

In his new role as a circus freak, he performs some remarkable tricks with his feet, using them like hands for all the various purposes—an achievement perfected by long and patient practice. In the web of this grim tale is woven a sweet and delicate love romance which centres round a fascinating circus dancer, a role ably played by Joan Crawford. The picture has all the colour, flavour and romance of a travelling gipsy side-show, and those who have not yet seen it have the last chance to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Unsettled Conditions in Andaman Sea.

POONA, Oct. 10.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls have occured in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, South-east Madras and South Deccan. Conditions are unsettled in the Andaman Sea.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point two inches, Maymyo one and a half, Tavoy a half, Mergui, Rangoon and Diamond Island a quarter, Shillong and Daltonganj one and a half, Sibsagar, Patna, Gaya and Naya Dumka a half, Dibrugarh and Cherrapunji a quarter; Dehra Dun a half, Mukteswar and Mussooree a quarter, Negapatam one, Bombay, Belgaum and Trichinopoly three-quarters, Trivandrum, Salem and Bellary a half, and Bangalore and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in South Burma.

Earthquake Report: — Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about two thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eight hours forty-nine minutes on Wednesday, the 9th October.—A.

POONA RACES.

—:o:—

Third Autumn Meeting.

THE OPTIMISTS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

2-0 p.m.

Malik 9-3, Hudson 9-3, Eed 9-3, Kantaka 9-1, Rajee 8-11, Dillas 8-9, Amran 8-7, Is Zat So 8-5, Arcadia 3-1, Khalil Khan 8-1.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,260; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

2-30 p.m.

Koorish 9-3, Saukat 8-11, Sinjar 8-11, Noora 8-11, Akram 8-11, Lang (late Bahraniba) 8-9, Raddam 8-3, Sabhanoor 8-9, Shamal 8-9, Mashal 8-9, Andolis 8-9, Andalib 8-7, Yeman 8-5, Old China 8-3, Never Mind 8-3, Galib 7-7, Muyassar 7-7.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

7-7.

3-0 p.m.

Shylock 9-3, Herbert 9-2, Mohami 8-11, Saukat 8-11, Sinjar 8-11, Newfoundland 8-11, Andolis 8-10, Goolshan 8-10, Padmala 8-8, Virginia 8-7, The Desert Song 7-11, Sipirea 8-7, Silk Stocking 8-6, Baby Ben 8-6, Master Collingwood 8-6, Star of Arabia 8-6, British Lion 8-5, Mulazim 8-6, Rolls Royce 8-6, Lucky 8-6, Silver Wand 8-6, Murmurees 8-6, Clincher 8-6, Arabia 8-6, Murphoo 8-6, Anaizan 8-6, Prince Anton 8-2, Flashlight 8-2, Galib 7-11, Timiat II 7-11.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1929, and all Arabs in Class II.

3-30 p.m.

Division II B.

Sannam 9-0, Young Hilal 8-11, Birbal 8-2, Blackberry 8-10, Ferdinand 8-7, Mohican 8-5, Nofal 8-4, Shahzaman 8-2, Harsak 8-0, Takreet 7-13, Daoud Beg 7-12, Gentle Prince 7-11, Hoojaz 7-8.

THE HAMILTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV which have not won a race in India of 1 mile or over.

4-0 p.m.

Lady Luck 9-0, Sea Lore 8-13, Qui Vive 8-12, Jayanti 8-4, Cavern 8-2, Glen 7-4, Bray Prince 6-13, Puppet 6-12.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

4-30 p.m.

Prince Arthur 9-4, Lady Luck 9-2, Lakeside 8-13, Aploma 7-12, Paprika 7-9, Pictou 8-5, Broken Vow 8-4, Moena 8-1, Helen 8-0, Golden Charm 7-13, Mantilla 7-12, Royal Gem 7-6, Happy Valley 7-6, Bray Prince 7-2, Polycles 6-12, Drury Dance 6-12, Jayakumar 6-12.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1929, and all Arabs in Class II.

Division I.

5-0 p.m.

Robert 9-0, Jodi 8-11, Amar 8-3, Kadir Hajaz 7-8, Cheerful 8-2, Ballard 7-6, Anwar 8-0, Shamsuzzaman 7-12, Gosub 7-8, Maneck Beg 7-3, Mirin 7-1.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class I which have not won a flat race after 31st December, 1928, and all horses in Class II.

5-30 p.m.

Bayonne 9-4, Red Runner 8-11, Phare 8-5, Kishore 8-4, Cheerful Gift 8-4, Jovial William 8-3, Chrysolite 7-13, Highness 8-1, Goed Canlas 7-10, Bridgman 7-7.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1929, and all Arabs in Class II.

Division II A.

6-0 p.m.

Khataf 9-0, Mashalia 8-13, Mongolia 8-4, Telafar 8-12, Red Prince 8-10, Saifulzaman 8-8, Raza Khan 8-6, Belan 8-6, Sabiq 8-5, Yekdrum 8-5, Najmat-al-Sharq 8-4, Hamoud 8-2.

HINDU CULTURAL COLONISATION

—:o:—

Dr. Nag's Lecture at Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris) Honorary Secretary, Greater India Society and Post-Graduate Lecturer, Calcutta University delivered a course of highly interesting and informative lectures on "Epochs of Hindu Cultural Colonisation" in the University Library Hall (Nagpur). The lectures were profusely illustrated with beautiful lantern slides. All the lectures were crowded to the utmost capacity and many had to go disappointed. Rarely in the history of Nagpur University Extension Lectures, there was such a scramble for seats. With a great sense of humour Dr. Nag delivered his lectures which were greatly appreciated and produced a profound interest and doubtless must have provoked among many a rising scholar to push the research into this fascinating field, if only they could get such a chance.

RELICS DISCOVERED.

The lectures were mainly devoted to the discovery of the relics of Indian civilisation along the land routes of Central Asia and also those along the sea route, found in Indo-China and in Indonesia.

Through the help of lantern slides Dr. Nag showed that many figures and works of art which had been unearthed in Indo-China were nothing but the replica of similar works found in India. The temples, details of decorative Art as exhibited on the walls bore strong resemblance to those of India.

Mr. G. R. Hunter who presided over the two lectures thanked the lecturer for his wonderful and illuminating exposition of the subject. He also referred to the remarkable achievements the people of this country had made in spreading civilization to a large area.

AGRICULTURE IN C. P.

The report on the working of the Agriculture Department for the year ending 31st of March 1928 states that the schemes planned on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission are under consideration and they will be put into operation as soon as the return of porsperous seasons allows a normal budget to be framed to finance expansion of the department's activities. The report contains a useful and interesting conspectus of the working of the department.

MODEL MILLS, NAGPUR.

The annual report on the working of the Model Mills, Nagpur states that the year ended March 31, 1929, showed a profit of Rs. 3,43,827-3-1. The Directors state that this result could not be considered unsatisfactoy, having regard to the fact that the price of cotton was somewhat nigher during the year under report than during the previous year and also on account of the comparatively low price obtained for yarn and cloth and the general depression prevailing in all parts of the country in the textile industry. The Directors recommend that the full amount of profit be credited to the Depreciation Fund account.

The share holders, however, expressed dis-satisfaction at the working of the mill and complained that since they had not received any dividend for more than seven years the shareholders want to take the company into liquidation. The Director stated that if they took the mill into liquidation, they would not profit by its sale at the present crisis it would be an absolutely foolish act and an indefensible one. He would welcome the appointment of a sub-committee of shareholders. He told them that the mill was working in the most economical way and they should wait for good times.

Elphinstonians' Send-off to Principal Farran.

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The students of the Elphinstone College organised a farewell function in honour of Principal Farran, who is about to be transferred.

Mr. J. N. Jaini, Secretary of the College Union, speaking on behalf of the students, dwelt on the admirable qualities of the Principal, his deep sympathy for his students and hatred of tyranny.

Principal Farran appealed briefly to his students to maintain the high traditions of the College.

Dr. Panandikar also entertained the students with a humorous speech.

A group photo of the students with Principal Farran and Dr. Panandikar terminated the function.

MR. R. P. PERSAI SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

—:o:—

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF MAHARAJA'S GRAND-MOTHER

OUTSIDERS IN INDORE STATE SERVICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The campaign of compulsory retirement of the miserably paid clerical staff is being vigorously carried on. The highly paid officers remain untouched. In Indore State we have superannuated British pensioners who are occupying the posts of the State Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Chief Engineer, Chief Justice, and several other high officials who are not affected by the Indian Civil Service regulations! One sexagenarian officer from the Bombay Municipality, whom that body refused to grant extension, is, I am informed, going to be absorbed in the Educational Department. This officer is recommended by Director of Education, is not a local man. He is not cognisant with Hindi or Urdu, and on account of his declining age quite unfit to do arduous task of inspecting the work of compulsory education. This is quite in keeping with the state of affairs in Indore. Though the Indore State has rules for providing for men belonging to the State these are conveniently shelved whenever the occasion arises. British officials of status have given advice to the Maharajas that local talents should be invariably used for State services. Lord Hardinge in the year 1913 gave the following advice to Sir Tukojirao:... "Build up within your State a body of your own subjects on whom you can rely to serve you. Take them young, educate them, select the best, fit them for higher posts, and when they are fit confer higher places on them. Give them responsibility, enlist their interest and sympathy in the work of the administration and I confidently predict that you will not regret the step you have taken."

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting was held on the 2nd instant of the citizens of Indore State in Nandlalpura Theatre at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Pant Vaidya, the Vice-President of the Indore Municipality. Messrs. Balu Bhaya Date, Bhai Kotewal, Hajarilal Jadia, and others made interesting speeches praying for the long life of the Mahatma. Arrangements were made for the sale of Khadi in special booths outside the theatre. On the 3rd instant at 6 p.m., in the vicinity of the theatre in the Dutmandir a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held in honour of the two heroes Jatindranath Das, and Fungi Vizaya who fell victims to hunger-strike. Bhai Kotewal Babu Jadia and others made very telling speeches.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE MAHARAJA.

Only two or three councillors are asked by the young Maharaja to come to Bombay to meet him on arrival in Bombay. Strict instructions are going to be issued preventing any public demonstrations in honour of the Maharaja's arrival from Europe. A day will be fixed for receiving "pan supari" from the public of Indore. I am informed the Maharaja Saheb hates demonstratio and shows.

A huzaria menial servant in the service of the senior Ma Saheb, the mother of Sir Tukoji Rao, it is alleged, attempted to throttle the old Rani Saheb at her residence in Buxi Baugh with the object of committing theft. An alarm was raised and the accused was caught red-handed. The Police of Indore State are making enquiries and the accused will be shortly challenged before the Magistrate. The case has created a sensation at Indore.

The foundation stone laying ceremony of Sir Hukum Chand Surupchand Eye Hospital was performed yesterday in the afternoon before a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Eye Hospital has secured a site opposite Edward Town Hall. It is said this hospital will be in charge of Dr. Wagle, D.O., who is at present Hon. Surgeon Occulist to Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital.

MR. PERSAI SENTENCED FOR SEDITION.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Khan, disposed of the case against Mr. Persai who was charged under Section 124A and which had protracted hearings. The Magistrate convicted the accused yesterday sentencing him to one year's simple imprisonment. The whole of Indore is staggered at this decision of the Magistrate. The accused was not allowed to get his witnesses though he submitted a long list. I hear the accused is appealing to the High Court.

—:o:—

"EXCISE RIDDLE",

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the "Excise Riddle" contained in the issues of 28th September 1929, and 4th October 1929 and in this connection we may point out that as soon as the Mahomedans came to know that an application had been made for the transfer of foreign retail-on-liquor license to Carnac Road near the Sabu Siddique Musaferkhana and the Urdu School they sent a written protest to the Excise authorities who were good enough to respect the Mahomedan feelings, and withheld their sanction to the same. We, therefore, point out the mistake of your correspondent "Truth" who writes that the license has been sanctioned by the authorities and the Kasai Mohalla Mahomedans raised no objection to such grant. The fact is that license has not been transferred as mentioned by "Truth."

It is absurd to allege that the Mahomedans kept themselves silent in the above connection in the face of the fact above-mentioned while they are only raising objections for Messrs. Shah and Co.'s license.

It is the religious duty of the Mahomedans to prevent location of liquor licenses near their religious institutions such as mosques, dargahs and musaferkhanas and in pursuace of such duty the Mahomedans protested against the grant of liquor license to Messrs. Shah and Co. and their protests have been respected by the Excise authorities by rejecting repeatedly Messrs. Shah and Co.'s applications for license. Even the Hon. Movalvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Excise Minister, after personally visiting the locality and consulting the wishes of the Mahomedans, rejected the application of Messrs. Shah and Co. for a liquor license. Only a few months after the said rejection, the license was granted by the succeeding Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

The Mahomedans, therefore, rightly and justly resent this insult to them and their religion and request His Excellency to solve this 'riddle.'—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR RAOOF KHAN,
SHARIFF DADOOMIYA.
Islampura, Bombay, Oct. 8.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

—:o:—

SARDA ACT NOT AGAINST ISLAM

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes:—

The orthodox Hindus are opposing the Sarda Bill for it stops a custom which was in vogue for thousands of years. But I am surprised to see that some Moulvis and some other Musalmans also are siding with the orthodox Hindus and opposing the Bill. This Bill will prove of immense benefit to the Indian Musalmans and I declare that the provisions of this Bill are in no way against the Islamic Shariat and that it is no against Islam to fix the age of Consent. The reasons which have led the Brahmins to oppose the Bill, are those which are applicable to the Moulvis as well. The Brahmins and the Moulvis are both afraid of the loss of their prestige. Those Moulvis who are opposing the Sarda Bill, do not seem to care for the health or comfort of their children. Some Musalman leaders Have also joined the opposition led by the Moulvis. It appears that they have been led to believe that the Bill interferes with the Shariat. In conclusion I request the Musalmans and especially such Musalmans as are my followers, not to take any part in the protest meetings held against the Sarda Bill. They should think over its provisions and free themselves from the clutches of the Moulvis.—("Bande Mataram").

HELP NADIR KHAN.

"Hamdam," in the course of an editorial note, refers to the mission of General Nadir Khan and calls upon the Indians to help the General before it is too late.

"Siyasat" writes a leading article in its issue dated the 2nd October on General Nadir Khan's glorious services to Afghanistan rendered during the reign of ex-King Amanullah Khan and reminds its readers that the independence of Afghanistan is largely the result of the General's efforts. The paper then remarks that the recent successes achieved by this "penniless" General, have greatly added to his chances of his success and calls upon the Indians to accord him every financial assistance.

"Hamdam" supports the Sarda Bill in the following terms:—The supporters of social reforms will be gratified to hear that the efforts which men like Maulana Shafi Daudi and others were making to get the Musalmans exempted from the operation of the Sarda Bill, have all proved fruitless. Those who are opposing the Bill, base their opposition on this conjecture that it interferes with their religion. But up till now no Moulvis has quoted any verse of the Quran or any "hadis" showing that Islam looks with approval, at child-marriages or that it is incumbent on the Musalmans to contract such marriages or that it will earn Divine merit to do so. We consider this sort of opposition which is being led by a section of Musalmans under the inspiration of Moulvis, as an insult to Islam and we shall advise the Musalmans not to pay any heed to what they say.

Patna, October 8.—Nawabzada Ashrafudddin Ahmed, a member of the Council of State died suddenly yesterday at his country residence in Barh.—A. P.

Karachi, October 8.—The first Dutch Airmail to carry mails to India arrived this afternoon 'en route' to the Dutch East Indies.—A. P.

END OF FAMILY QUARREL.

—:o:—

Nair Committee Report Caused To Be Passed.

MORE REPORTS TO BE APPENDED TO IT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The report of Indian Central Committee prepared by the Secretary was carried today by the casting vote of the Chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair, the supporters being Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Arthur Froom, Nawab Ali Khan and Sirdar Uberoi and the opponents being Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. M. C. Raja. Sir Sankaran Nair stated that any other reports would be printed with this one.

It is understood that separate reports have been prepared by Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Harisingh Gour. It is presumed that Sir Sankaran Nair's report is signed by Sardar Uberoi and Nawab Ali Khan. Similarly Sir Harisingh Gour's report is signed by Dr. Suhrawardy, Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan and Mr. M. C. Raja.

Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy are preparing separately minutes of dissent on the communal question.

M. C. Raja has already submitted a note on the "depressed" classes question.—Reuter.

—:o:—

SRI LAXMIBAI CONCERT

THE CHANGING AUDIENCE

Shrimati Laxmibai, of the Baroda Durbar, presented before a large audience on Sunday and a more selected audience on Saturday a programme of Indian songs both of the popular and more austere varieties. She has been associated with the Alledia Khan manner of exposition, a manner that has obtained recognition for its unusual technical combinations. The results of those combinations have been felt as delightfully pleasant. Srimati Laxmibai in some of her songs and in some phases of her songs, for example, "Sohini," "Jogi," "Telang Thoomri," revealed their persuasive sweetness. In others, "Melua Kedar," "Naiki Kanda," or "Gaura," for example, she was evidently placating the technicians and exponents of "scientific" music. They formed an appreciable group particularly on Saturday. They tested the accuracy of notes, the mixture of melodies and the correct emphasis on time. They counted the "tans" and "alaps" and identified the melodies. But they were not the sole listeners to the programme. The gradually changing character of the audience attracted by musical programmes was distinctly manifest during Srimati Laxmibai's Concert at Blavatsky Lodge. The presence, on the occasion, of enlightened and informed and enquiring young men and women was alike hopeful and healthy. For, they can, as they should, hasten the day when "scientific" music would be guided and inspired by appreciation of music as, above everything else, a significant and growing art.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpol, Oct. 9.

October Close at s 9/3 3/8d. 1 1/8 Up.
December Close at s 9/8 3/8d. 5/8d. Up.
March Close at s 10/2 3/8d. 5/8d. Up.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

December per bushel dol. 136 1/2 1/2 Up.
March per bushel dol. 143 1/2 5/8 Up.
May per bushel dol. 147 1/8 3/8 Up.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.
November 24.75.—0.
February 20.75.—0.

Liverpool Wheat Cable:—
"Improved demand; steadier tone.
"River Plate and America supporting."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. C. £19¼.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, National Bank £48 3/8.
(London Register) £129 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 3/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £83 7/8.
Conversion Loan £73 1/2.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £99 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £49 3/4.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £55 1/4.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £64 1/2.
Consols £53 1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £101 7/8.
Victory Eonds 4 p.c. £91 1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 9.

Demand Bills 485.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 9.

Copper, Brazlers £96.
Yellow Metal, £72.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets—24 gauge £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £197.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked Lonodn, cwt. 43/3 Nov/Dec. delivery. Paid and Further buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. 41/10/ 1/2 Jan/April delivery. Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 14-9/16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs. Cargoes, 42/3 Arrived at U. K. Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/3 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 44/3 Afloat. Paid.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.)
Bombay, Oct. 10.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 540/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 127 per ton.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta ton £24/0/0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, ton £24/0/0 Nov/Dec. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton £24/10/0 Oct/Nov. shipment. Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton £24/10/0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F. Calcutta:
Oct./Dec. 12/4 1/ 2per cwt Sellers
Jan/Mar. 12/7 1/2 per cwt Sellers
C & F. Bombay:
Oct/Dec. 12/5 3/4 per cwt sellers,
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. 12/6 1/4 per cwt.

The Specialist Up-to-date "Old Order Changeth Giving Place to New".

The advance of medical science has gone so far that what was not possible a few years ago is quite possible now. We can tell your disease by feeling your Pulse and Prove the truth by Personal Demonstration at the spot.

The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the World Famous Physician

BISHAG--RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN,

(Chief Physician and Director,)

He comes from a historical family which was given Estates worth about several thousands of Rupees by NAWAB DOST ALI KHAN in 1725 A.D.

He will Read your Pulse and tell your Disease with amazing accuracy Guaranteed Treatment.

Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Venereals, Female Disorders, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments. TREATED RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS, SURGEONS AND DOCTORS.

SEE HIM IN PERSON AT BOMBAY.

ONLY ANOTHER 9 DAYS
Up-to 20th October, 1929.
Between the Hours :—
8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

FREE CONSULTATION !

AT THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL,
Ballard Pier, Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, (PHYSICIAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR,)
THE TAMIL-NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED,
P. O. Box 278, ... MADRAS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE, Catalogues free on request.

Recoup Lost Vitality

Side by side with the excesses we are addicted to, we ought to be wide awake and follow some simple means to recoup our vigour and vitality, side by side with their exhaustion. It is then and only then that we can hope to maintain our strength and live a fairly long life. Even the strongest of us will see their strength disappearing gradually and their health shattering, unless they take proper precautions. Therefore

USE PROPER TONICS.

Prepared by an eminent Physician; but beware of the quack remedies. Below are given some of the numerous choicest tonics prepared by the well-known Physician of Northern India Pt. Thakur Dutta Sharma K. V. V. Bhushan. Select one for yourself or write particulars of your complaint and one suited to your temperament and constitution will be prepared.

Aksir No. 39.	Aksir No. 20(b)	Aksir No. 16.	Aksir No. 32.	Aksir No. 3
A tonic of high nutritive value for the brain and physical development. The best for those who are physically rundown and feel their brains exhausted. Suits all temperaments. Prices: Rs. 2/ ½ lb. Re. 1/ ¼ lb.	Special Quality A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steadily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system gives appetite and energies the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments. Price: 32 Pills Rs. 6/	An all round constitutional tonic Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. and cures Polyuria, acids phosphates, urates etc. passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Prices: 32 Pills Rs. 4/ 16 Pills Rs. 2/	A powerful all tonic. Tones up the whole system and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days. Prices 5 tolas Rs. 4/ Sample Re. 1/	A general tonic. Builds up the system. Valuable for those who are constipated and troubled by dreams. Improves great retentive power. Aksir No. 44. A delicious majun. An allround tonic Produces delight, Freshness and retentive powers.

POSTAL & TELE: ADD: **AMRITDHARA, 29, Lahore.**
MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

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C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA BRAND

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

For full particulars apply to :—
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Apollo Mill shares were sold at Rs. 3/ Indian Mfg. opened at Rs. 1190/ and advanced to Rs. 1200/ E. D. Sassoon were done at Rs. 7/ Western India shares were bought at Rs. 950/ Harvi Sabhatti Press shares changed hands at Rs. 1230 Ahd. Prantij Rails fetched Rs. 770/ Tapti Rails opened at Rs. 642/8 and closed at Rs. 645/ Mundra Bhond Rails were done at Rs. 69/8. Sindh Light Shares were sold at Rs. 62/8. C. Provinces were dealt in at Rs. 90/ Larkhana Rails were sold at Rs. 38/8 India Bank shares were sold at Rs. 99/ Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs.. 1382/8 and new issues after opening at Rs. 339/6 advanced to Rs. 340/ Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 18/8 and declined to Rs. 18/6. Andhra Valley Ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 745/ Tata Powers opened at Rs. 652/8 and declined to Rs. 650/ Tram Pref. were placed at Rs. 65/ Broach Electricity shares were sold at Rs. 9/ Katni Defds. opened at Rs. 743/12 and declined to Rs. 735/ on large offerings. Punjab Cements were placed at Rs. 12/10 New India opened at Rs. 22/ and lost As. 2/ Japiters ruled steady at Rs. 12/14. Scindias opened at Rs. 12/ but were depressed to Rs. 11/10. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 77/12 and hardened to Rs. 78/4. Indian Radio shares were sold at Rs. 37278. Port Canning opened at Rs. 577/8 and advanced to Rs. 580/ Tata Oils opened at Rs. 17/3 and gained As. 4/ Telephones were steady at Rs. 55/8. B. B. Petrols opened at Rs. 47/11/6 and advanced one anna. The opening and closing of Mills shares were as under. Bombay Dyeing 773/12, 770. Century 323/12, 322/8. Nagpur 482/8, 481/4. Colaba Land Rs. 137/8. Crescent 88/12, 87/8. Indore Malwa 371/14, 373/2. Kohinoor 168/12, 166/4. New Great 175, 173/12. Pearls 327/8, 320. Swadesh 410. Fazal 542/8, 537/8. Gokak 148/12. Indian Bleaching 123/12, 122/8. Alcock shares opened at Rs. 343/12 and improved to Rs. 346/14. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 770 and declined to Rs. 767/8. Tram Ordi. opened at Rs. 143/2 and declined to Rs. 142/8 Bombay steamer X.D. were placed at Rs. 211/4. Bundi opened at Rs. 18/8 and declined to Rs. 18/6. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 296/4 and closed at Rs. 289/6. Tata Steel Ordi. opened at Rs. 70/ and eased off to Rs. 69/12 while Degds. opened at Rs. 273/12 and closed at Rs. 272/8. Tata Hydro Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1270/ and closed at Rs. 1272/8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 60 nil 3/4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77/8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 770.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century 100 322-8.
Central India 100 481-4.
Colaba Land Mills 137-8.
Crescent 100 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102/8.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 230 537-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100 148.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 100 1810.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 122-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 373-2
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12..
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87/8.
Kohinoor 10; 166-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1500 xd.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 173-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 320.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63-8.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 47-8.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 410.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2,520.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 945.

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 18/6.
Eastern £5 xd. 88 xd.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1,382-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3/4/6.
U. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 78-6
Central India Mining 6/8
Gwalior Cement 88, 99.
Indian Cement 289-6.
Punjab Cement 100 12-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y. xd. 152-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 212-8.
Katni Defd. 725.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 118
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 36/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/5
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 642-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 133/12.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 745.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 142/8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1272-8.
Tata Power 800 nil 650.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80 plus 20, 1225.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y 550.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410.
Volkart UP. 50/0/30y 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4..
Bombay Life Assrrance 20 1/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/52 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-12.
New India Assurance 6y 22-2.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 05/0y xd 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 346-14.
Atock Oil 1, nil 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 211-4. 14.
Burma Uganda 82 nil 34
Burma (1) Corporation 767-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2.
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 365.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 137/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 11-10.
Tata Construction xd. 42/8.
Tata Iron Ord. 69-12.
Tata Iron Defd. 272-8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102.
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 138/8
Tata 2nd Pref. 78-4.
Andhra Pref. 1,020
Tata Power Pref. 1100
Tata Hydro Pref. 1035.

—:o:—

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.,)

Bombay, Oct. 10.

London Ready 22/15
London Forward 22/1
China closed.
America Cent 49/14
Ready 52/7
Asho Op. 52/7 Hi. 32/8-1/2 Clo. 52/7.
Kartak Op. 52/7-1/2 Hi. 52/8-1/2 Clo. 52/7-1/2
Tejimandi Asho -/8/
Kartak 1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/6
Asho 21/8.
Kartik 21/7/9
N. City 21/10/3
N. Manor 21/9/9.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 9.

Silver.—No special feature. Very small business. Market is uncertain.

Spot	22 15/16
Forward	23 1/16

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 340/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market ruled steady on scattered covering. Reports of beneficial rains over Berar caused weakness in Oomra/Bengal is keeping easy. Liverpool opening advices were steady and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A.-M.	341
Oomra D.-J.	238
Bengal D.-J.	238

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

October ...	209.60+0.50
January ...	204.60—0.40
April ...	205.40+0.80

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

100 A. Damodar, Sikohabad. 220.
100 Lavji Meghji & Co., Amalner, 267.
100 Chacheti Thakarshi & Co., Vambori, 245.
100 Colaba Land Mill, Lasur. 236.
100 Ital India & Co., Paras, 267.
100 Tata & Co., Dhavrigiri, 298.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Versaval. 247.
100 Aboobakar & Co., Amraoti, 269.
100 Aboobakar & Co., Khamgaon, 269.
100 Birla Bros., Khamgaon, 266.
100 Birla Boos., Mandra, 334 1/2.
200 K. Devchand & Co., American, 261.
200 K. Devchand & Co., Berar, 269.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Bengal 238 D.-J.
Broach 340 A.-M.
Umra 299 D.-J.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat ...	5,605
Linseed ...	6,437
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ...	449
Gingellyseeds ...	964
Groundnuts ...	5,396
Castorseeds ...	1,654
Rice ...	518
Myrabollams ...	181
Cottonseeds ...	4,858
Mowraseeds ...	11
Gram ...	1,350
Joowar ...	477
Maize ...	366
Barley ...	519
Bajree ...	676
	Tons.
Coal ...	572

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50-13, Highest Rs. 50-14, Lowest Rs. 50-8, Closing Rs. 50-12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 55-4, Highest Rs. 55-7-6, Lowest Rs. 55-1-6, Closing Rs. 55-7.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Linseed May	12	15	9
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	12	9
Wheat White Picci	7	6	0
Wheat Ready	7	6	0
Wheat Jan. 1930	7	12	3
Wheat May 1930	7	12	9
Groundnut Feb.	55	14	0
Groundnut Oct.	11	5	0
Cottonseed Oct.	4	2	0
Linseed Ready	14	2	0
Linseed May	12	15	9
Castorseed May	51	7	0
Rapseed Yellow Oct.	10	12	0
Rapseed Oct.	11	14	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-14.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 83-6.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates—16th October Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-4-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0.

Tone of market:—Quiet and dull

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 1 to 20 Pts Higher

TRADE BUYING

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was steady on favourable crop conditions being offset by trade buying and New Orleans buying. The market closed at a decline of 1 point for near month while distant deliveries advanced 9 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 18.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton market closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 18.16c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a 9 rise of 5 to 6 points but declined on selling against actual cotton. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton declined 14 points to 10.23 Sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Egyptian futures declined 27 to 21 points and Empire cotton futures declined 1 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. December Highest 18.54. Lowest 18.44. January Highest 18.63. (2-41) lowest 18.54 (10.55 a.m.)

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"New York cables cotton technical position better. Trade buying."

"No rains weather cool."

Hentz:—"Government weather report quite favourable except for Eastern Belt.

Government crop report above expectation but do not consider bearish, expect upward tendency when crop movement decreases.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 9th October 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Market easier in consequence of selling against actual. Absence of speculative buying, don't think market will go much lower."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 9.

December	18.50—
January	18.59+01
March	18.80+06
May	19.15+09
July	19.17+20
Middling Spot ...	18.65—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 9.

October	18.19—02
December	18.40+04
Middling Spot ...	18.16—

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October ...	Unquoted.
January	18.55
March ...	18.81

New York 11-40 a.m.:

October	18.37
January	18.56
March	18.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 79,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20—10
Scinde Fine	6.45—10
Scinde Superfine	6.70—10
Bengal Good	5.92—10
Bengal Fully Good	6.20—10
Bengal Fine	6.45—10
Oomra, Good	7.10—10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40—10
Oomra Fine	7.70—10
Broach, Fully Good	8.30—10
Broach Fine	8.55—10
Broach Superine	8.80—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

October	14.34—27
November	14.27—27
January	15.23—21
March	15.53—19
May	15.77—22
July	15.94—19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.90—50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

	Opening.	Closing.
October	9.87	9.83—01
November		9.80—03
December		9.83—03
January	9.90	9.86—03
February		9.86—03
March	9.97	9.93—03
April		9.93—03
May	10.04	10.00—02
June		9.99—02
July		9.99—02
August		9.96—01
September		9.92—01
October		9.88—01
Middling Spot		10.23—14

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 10 1/8d sellers.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/5 13/16 Cash
D D 1/5 27/32
T T 1/5 13/16 To Mid-Oct.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T. T. 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1-2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 123-1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152-3/4.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 3/8
9th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 19/32
9th nst.
London/Paris 123.90 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.863 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/10 1/2 8th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16 8th inst. 22 15/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 8th inst. 22 15/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 7/8 8th inst. 49 7/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 1/4 p.-c. 8th inst. 6 1/4 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3/8 p.c. 8th inst. 6 3/8 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal, 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver. Uncertain. No special feature. Very small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3 months Discounts 6 1/4 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that, except for some interruption by rain in Arkansas, another generally favourable week for picking and ginning has been experienced. In general there have been many complaints of injury to staple Cotton by rain in parts of Alabama and Georgia this week, which has been decidedly unfavourable because of the excessive rainfall.

WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

Liverpool Oct. 9.

The Wheat market advanced on export business and on covering by shorts but declined later on prediction of more favourable weather and partially under realising. American Government estimate wheat crop 792 million bushels against last estimate of 785 million bushels Linseed crop 415,000 tons against last estimate of 410,000 tons Argentine estimate Linseed acreage 7,086,000 acres against final acreage of 7,294,000 last year. Wheat acreage is 19,478,000 acres against last year final 20,891,000 acres.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 9.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz £4/4/11½.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 9.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton £9/0/0 Dec/Jan. s'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £17/2/6 Oct/Nov s'ment, Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £19/13/9 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.

"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS

are guaranteed to be made from "Viceroy Gold" throughout and to be free from plating or artificial colouring of any kind whatever. They look and wear just like real gold.

"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS

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PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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ALL "PASSING SHOW" COUPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFER 7-8-13.

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ARRIVED AT BOMBAY!
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GOOD NEWS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF BOMBAY

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD.

I have been charged to announce the coming of S. H. Hussain Esquire of KHARAR, Dist. Ambala, WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST, and FOUNDER and PROPRIETOR of Jari Booti Mardai Set Pharmaceutical Works and WINNER of GOLD MEDAL for his marvellous discovery.

He would stay in Bombay for three months only and can be consulted at his BRANCH located in M. P. Baria Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 4, Pydhony, between the hour of 9-30 to 12 a.m. and 3-30 to 7 p.m.

Private interviews can be arranged through correspondence.

He is bringing with him such medicines which are only made up of herbs collected from the hills and jungles and are free from all METAL ALLOYS and KUSHTAS. These medicines like his JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET are all marvellously effective and are GUARANTEED when delivered.

S. A. ALLI, Manager,

S. H. Hussain's, J. B. M. Set Branch, M. P. Baria Building, 1st. Floor, Room No. 4 Pydhony, Abdul Rehman Street.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 11 1929

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS UPSET FRANCE.

Will Not Agree To Abolition of Submarines?

INVITATION TO ROME AND TOKIO.

Hoover And MacDonald Issue Joint Manifesto.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR UNTHINKABLE.

"I Have Achieved More Than I Had Hoped," Says Premier.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—It appears probable that the French reply to the invitation to the Naval Conference will not be despatched for about ten days.

Meanwhile it is understood that Paris, Rome and Tokio will exchange views on the subject. Doubtless the French Government is anxious to co-ordinate the views with regard to the indispensability of submarines defensively and also clear the ground in other directions before replying.

Meanwhile Mr. Leygues, Minister for Marine, is drawing up a report on the various points raised in the invitation, France's acceptance of which may be taken for granted.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR UNTHINKABLE.

—:o:—

HOOVER-MACDONALD MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Washington.—A historic manifesto, jointly issued by President Hoover and Premier MacDonald, states that during the informal talks in the last few days they have been not only engaged in reviewing the naval agreement conversations, but discussed some more important means by which the moral force of the United States and Britain can be exerted for Peace. Both Governments resolve to accept the Kellogg Peace Pact not only as declaration of their good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct their national policy in accordance with its pledge. "The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of World Peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in the European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue the policy of active co-operation with its European neighbours, but each of our Governments will direct its thoughts and influence towards securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

OLD PROBLEMS IN NEW LIGHT.

The manifesto proceeds to affirm that "the two Governments not only declare that war between them is unthinkable, but the distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and the fear which may have been justified before the Peace Pact must now cease to influence our national policy. We approach the old historical problems from a new angle in a new atmsophere." "On assumption is that war between us is banished and cannot occur. these problems have changed the meaning and character. Their solution in ways mutually satisfactory has become possible and the two Governments will begin conversations thereon following the same method pursued in summer in London."

NAVAL REDUCTION.

The manifesto proceeds with the question of naval reduction says: "The exchange of views brought the two nations so to an agreement that the arising from the previous rican disagreements have been substan- "Agreement on cannot be com- co-operation of wers and by the ussion rac- terised our conversations, such mutual understandings will be reached as to make naval agreement in January possible."

END OF COMPETITIVE BUILDING.

The manifesto goes on to say that the two Governments will continue the conversations with the other Powers concerned in order to remove as many difficulties as possible before the opening of the January negotiations. It concludes by saying:—

"In view of the security afforded by the Peace Pact we have been able to end, we trust, evermore competitive building between Britain, and the United States, with the risk of war and waste of public money involved by agreeing to the parity in our fleets category by category."—Reuter.

"I HAVE ACHIEVED MORE THAN I HAD HOPED."

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Washington.— Mr. MacDonald interviewed by Reuter said:—

"I have achieved more than I had hoped. The one thing possible on a short visit was to get into personal contact with the President and to get a common pronouncement that the Anglo-American policy would be conducted on the assumption that war between us was impossible and that our navies would not come into conflict with each other. We have both reiterated not only our adhesion to the Peace Pact, but have announced to the world that we are going to apply it to our practical policy and use it to reach agreements on subjects which have defied agreement hitherto. Consequently I will take to London a series of questions all of which will now be the subject of study by the Departments concerned and between the Dominions and ourselves with the purpose of reaching an agreement thereon. This has been arrived at not for the purpose of dividing America and ourselves from the rest of the world but rather to enable each of us to be more effective than ever in co-operating with the other nations to establish the security of peace."—Reuter.

TALKS WITH PREMIER.

—:o:—

MEETS ALL ANTICIPATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Washington.—Mr. Stimson has issued a statement in which he says that the conversations with Mr. MacDonald have been "very successful and have met all our anticipations."—Retuer.

FREEDOM OF SEAS.

—:o:—

U. S. and Britain Determined to Solve Problem.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Washington. — Political commentators attach special significance to the allusion in the joint statement issued yesterday by Premier MacDonald and President Hoover, to the "Old historical problems."

It is assumed that this refers to the question of the freedom of the seas, which will be approached from a new angle after the subject has been examined by the British and the Dominion authorities.—Reuter.

YOUTHS CHARGED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

Sequel To Picketing "Death Dinner"

ORTHODOX PARTY TAKE TO STONE THROWING!

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 10.

On Wednesday evening 80 members of the Local Youth League picketted a "death dinner" given by a Brahmin to his fellow caste men, when, it is alleged, the Youth Leaguers were pelted with stones by the orthodox party, and that they were also roughly handled by the police who arrived on the scene. But the youths, it is reported, suffered patiently and a telegram has been sent to Sir P. Pattani, regarding the alleged high-handedness of the police, and for prohibiting the picketters from standing on the roads in the vicinity of the place of this occurrence.—Free Press.

PUNJAB STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Subhas Bose Accepts Presidentship.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose has consented to preside over the Punjab Provincial Students' Conference which comes off in the third week of October.—Free Press.

DOMINION CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

PROCEEDINGS IN PURDAH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Passfield welcomed the delegates to the Dominion Legislation Conference.

The proceedings are private and are expected to last several weeks owing to the technical character of the subjects for discussion. It is unlikely that information will be disclosed until the final report which will possibly not be available until it has been submitted to the various Empire Governments.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO SIKHS.

Be Wise Not to Boycott Congress.

DOOR STILL OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Sardar Sardul Singh from Mankapore to be conveyed to the Sikh League which is holding its session at Lyallpore from the 12th instant:

"Please convey my good wishes to the Sikh League meeting at Lyallpore. Hope the League will have wisdom not to boycott the Congress and to realise that the question is not closed, but is open for discussion and adjustment."—Free Press.

EDUCATION OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES

—:o:—

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PROHIBITED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

In accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed to enquire into and report on the problem of the "depressed" classes, the local Government have recognised the principle of giving grant-in-aid for hostels specially intended for pupils of the "depressed" classes and have during theperiod under review given recurring and non-recurring grants to four "depressed" classes hostels.

The number and value of special scholarships for "depressed" classes, at the middle, high and collegiate stage, have been raised and 185 such scholarships were granted during the quinquennium.

The Government has also amended the Education Code so as to prohibit differential treatment of "depressed" class pupils in schools under public management.

BRITISH INDIA AND STATE.

Pt. Motilal's Invitation To Princes and Subjects.

NEED FOR ORGANISED ACTION BY STATES PEOPLE.

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 10.

Mr. A. Achyutha Menon, Joint Secretary, Executive Committee of the South Indian States Peoples' Conference, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am happy to think that Pandit Motilal Nehru has realised the necessity for inviting the State Peoples' representatives according to a resolution passed at the Calcutta Convention when the Princes' representatives are invited. Though 652 Princes are expected to send four representatives, there is no reason why seventy million people should be represented by four persons only. Voting may, therefore, be reasonably adjusted. I hope the Panditji will see the reasonableness of the States people being represented by a larger number, so that all their leading organisations may dispute representatives to adequately represent their views. I would request the committees of the different organisations to arrange a preliminary meeting of deputies to settle on a common plan and a common leader, namely Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The scheme supplies a sound basis for discussion and Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a competent leader. I hope the various organisations would request him to lead. Since there is enough competent men among the States People, there is no need to brief any British Indian or British politician to represent them at all centres."—Free Press.

DAWES LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 9.

General Dawes has left for America.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION AND FUTURE "REFORMS."

Miss Rathbone Repudiates "Pioneer Report."

WHEN A NATION IS FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

Mrs. B. Nehru, Secretary, Social Section, All-India Women's Conference sends the following statement for publication:—

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., has written the following letter in answer to mine, sent to her on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference, asking her to explain certain allegations in respect of her views made by the London Correspondent of the "Pioneer":

(COPY OF MISS RATHBONE'S LETTER.)

4, Tufton Street,
Westminister, S. W. 1,
September 26, 1929.

Dear Madam,

Thank you for your letter of September 9th. I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the letter of the London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" in its issue of July 28th.

There is no justification for the statement that I am "of the opinion that the Simon Commission should recommend no further political advances in India until the evils mentioned in this work are removed."

I am writing to the Editor of "The Pioneer" to remonstrate at having the statement put into my mouth by his correspondent and to ask the grounds for it.

QUALIFICATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I have never in public expressed any opinion and have in fact as yet formed no settled opinion, as to the question of what "political advances" are advisable in India, except the opinion that everyone who is considering this important question should consider the bearing of whatever recommendations they may make on the well-being of the women as well as of the men of India, of the children as well as of the adults, of the unenfranchised as well as of the enfranchised, of the poor as well as of the rich, of the minorities as well as of the majorities. I consider that any nation which claims the right of "self-govt." must be able to show that it is the nation's whole self that is claiming to govern itself, that it does not carry with it the right of any one section of the people to hold in subjection and oppress other sections.

TRUE TO THE PLEDGE.

But I hold this opinion with regard to all nations and not only India. It must surely be shared by the members of the Social Section of the All-India Women's Conference, on whose behalf you write. In undertaking our survey survey,) we pledged ourselves to try to make it "as clear and accurate as possible and above all, not to suffer to be deflected from the truth by racial or political prejudice of any kind whatever."

I assure you that we are carrying out this pledge in the letter and in the spirit.

I shall be grateful if you will give this letter as much publicity as possible, and if you have already sent your letter to me to the press, that you will also send this letter to the same organs of the press as have received yours. I am myself writing to "The Pioneer."

I am cabling you as follows:—

"Statement in "Pioneer" unjustified have never expressed the opinion attributed to me. Written."

Yours faithfully,

(Sd. ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

MINISTER'S DEAL IN SUKKUR BARRAGE

(Continued from page 1.)

name of the Hon. Member?

Mr. Nariman: The Hon. Member Mr. Swaminarayan.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr Noor Mohammed: I rise to a pint of order. Is this a proper question to be put to Government? The Hon. Member proposes to read a reply sent to some one by Sir Leslie Wilson, but we do not know what letter was sent to Sir Leslie Wilson.

The President: The question is whether the Leader of the House is aware of the reply given by Sir Leslie Wilson to the Hon. Member Mr. Swaminarayan.

Mr. Noor Muhammad: I ask whether it is proper or improper to bring in a foreign mtater. I challenge the very authority of the letter. We do not know what letter was written to Sir Leslie Wilson and what was his reply.

Mr. Nariman: Is the Hon. the Home Member aware that Sir Leslie Wilson, the late Governor, has written to Mr. Swaminarayan as follows: "With regard to what you say about Sir Ghulam Hussain and his purchase of land in the Barrage area I know nothing of any such purchase having been made by him." How does the Hon. the Home Member reconcile this reply if it is genuine with the reply given by him?

SIR LESLIE'S "SHORT MEMORY."

Mr. Hotson: It is perfectly simple. It appears to me that when or if Sir Leslie Wilson wrote the letter as alleged he must have forgotten a letter to Sir Ghulam Hussain the contents of which I myself have seen.

Mr. Noor Muhammad: Does the Government know what letter was written by Mr. Swaminarayan to Sir Leslie Wilson?

Mr. Hotson: I have no information of any such letter.

PARTNERS IN THE DEAL.

Mr Nariman then asked whether Sir Ghulam Hussain had two co-partners in the purchase, one a Superintendent of Police and another a brother of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hotson: It is inaccurate. That is not the case.

Mr. Nariman: Will the Hon. the Home Member make an inquiry into the matter?

Mr. Hotson: No. There is no reason whatever for entering into the merits of this private transaction.

Mr. Nariman then mentioned the names of Mr. Narandas Dharamdas and Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Shah as the two co-partners and said Narandas was the brother of Mr. Tahiram, the Deputy Superintendent of Police. He added that Nabibux, the manager of encumbered estates, was the brother of Tahiram. (Laughter).

Mr. Nariman: I am sorry to find that the Government Members are laughing when they ought to be ashamed of this transaction. (Cries of "order" and "withdraw.").

Mr. Nariman further asked whether there were any complaints from the heirs of late Mr. Bhurgri, M.L.A., on the ground that transaction was entered into without their consent to which Mr. Hotson replied that Government had no information.

Again Mr. Nariman asked whether the Government had received application from some alleging that their interests were not looked after and asked whether the Government would make inquiries and issue the result to the public. Mr. Hotson replied that Government would inquire if the person concerned made application as provided by the law and steps required by the law taken. He asked the name and the date of applicant and the application which were given by Mr Nariman as Bai, daughter of late Mr. Bhurgri and the date as 2/9/1929.

INQUIRY INTO MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOLMENT.

After question time Mr. Nanal moved a resolution recommending the Government to inquire into the causes of middle class unemployment.

In moving the resolution Mr. Nanal pointed out that though the resolution was on the middle class unemployment that was a problem which affected the nation as a whole. He wanted the Government to forthwith come out with some comprehensive scheme and if some additional taxation was required for that the House would meet Government halfway.

Rao Bahadur Kale complained that other provinces like Madras, Bengal and Punjab were seriously considering the question but the local Government was inactive. He said that in this case the co-operation of Universities was necessary since industrial education would be one of the remedies to remove this evil. He observed that Government had money to squander away on such fantastic schemes like the Back Bay Reclamation but they would not put into practice the bold suggestions made by Vishveshwaraya Committee of raising a loan for Primary Education.

MINISTER DESAI'S REPLY.

Minister Desai pointed out that they had appointed a Committee to overhaul the Primary and Secondary Education and to consider the method of introducing technical and industrial education whose report would be available by the end of this month.

Mr. Ewbank observed that middle class prosperity depended upon the prosperity of all and to improve the Indian economic condition as a whole the Government were doing their best by appointing the Banking Inquiry Committee and the Agricultural Commission.

NATIONAL FREEDOM, THE REMEDY.

Mr. Laljee Naranji hit the nail correctly on the head when he remarked that the problem could not be solved without national freedom. He stated that nothing could be done even if provincial autonomy was granted for much depended upon the way in which shipping, banking, insurance and currency were handled which were central subject. Services must be in the hands of the sons of the soil. To-day the fat salaried posts were held by aliens.

Messrs. Dixit, Naik, Noor Mahamed, Bole and others supported the resolution.

Mr. Nanal in his concluding remarks observed that he agreed with what Mr. Lalji had said and he also had no faith in Committees and Commissions but he made this as the last attempt and the only attempt till Self-Government is realised. The resolution was carried by 32 against 28 votes.

The Council was then prorogued.

Lt.-Col. E. C. Maxwell lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

Major-General G. A. Weir arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan on Wednesday.

DOWN WITH WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Boycott Propaganda In Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Whitley Boycott Council of Action representing twelve institutions, viz., (1) the Workers' and Peasants' Party; (2) the Bombay Youth League; (3) the Independence for India League; (4) the Girni Kamgar Union; (5) the Mill Workers Union; (6) the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union; (7) the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union; (8) the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union; (9) the Bombay Port Trust Railway Union; (10) the Tramwaymen's Union; (11) the Hawkers' Union; and (12) the Central Labour Board, the following programme of meetings has been arranged to-day (Friday):—

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Damodhar Hall, Parel.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

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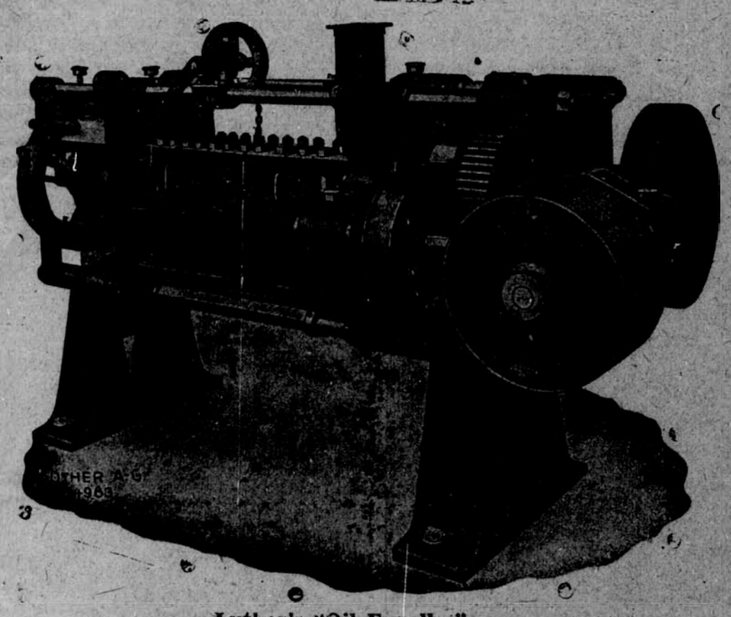
THE "OIL EXPELLER."

The latest improvement in the oil milling industry of this country has been the use of the Oil Expeller on a large scale for the extraction of oil from such oilegeneous products as groundnuts, linseed, mustard, rapeseed, castorseed, copra, etc. The old and crude *Ghanies* are fast disappearing; while by the use of the rotary oilmills and hydraulic presses the oil obtained was not bright in colour or abundant in quantity and the labour costs were high. The Oil Expeller, however, works automatically and gives out a clean oil at little cost.

The system employed in the Oil Expeller ensures an almost cold process; and hence the albuminoid contents of the oil seed is retained in the oil cake, the resulting oil being very much superior as it is free of any albuminoid. The edible oils become sweeter, while the cake containing a high percentage of the albuminoid fetches good prices as it is more preferred for manure and cattle food. The sediment that may be still remaining in the oil is filtered in the Filter-press so as to render the oil bright in appearance. Naturally



Luther's "Oil Expeller".

these 'Oil Expellers have been taken up in the oil milling factories all over India and have met with general approval.

These Oil Expellers are made by M. Ehrahdt of Woolfenbetull, Germany, whose sole agents in India are The Holland—Bombay Trading Co. Ld., P. O. Box 101, Bombay. It may be mentioned that they deal also in milling machinery for rice and flour.

PAINTING AND DECORATING WORK.

(BY RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA).

Every prosperous property-owner likes to paint his buildings now and then in order to preserve the structure.

A building of wooden structure means the investment of several thousands of rupees and the destruction of the building for want of proper paint will require considerable amounts in repair costs. One can insure against destruction by Fire and Storm but no Insurance Company will issue a policy against the gradual rotting of wood. Paint will give that Insurance and really good paint ought to give Insurance at a low cost per year.

Good quality paint not only protects the building from the attack of heavy rain, wind and blistering by sun rays but adds to the attractiveness of the house and the whole surrounding property.

Genuine white Zinc, known as Oxidized Zinc Powder, ground in Linseed Oil is the most elegant in appearance when applied most carefully on a wooden structure. It prevents decaying of the wood and the paint must be renewed every two or three years after careful scrapping and repainting.

White lead or red lead has got the greatest preservative capacity to preserve iron and steel structures. Every coating of the genuine white lead powder mixed with pure double boiled Linseed Oil and painted on iron and steel structural parts gives an elegant appearance and keeps the structure in good conditions from getting decayed, pitting off, etc.

HOW MUCH PAINT IS REQUIRED.

An easy way to calculate the quantity of material is given here. Those who do not desire to work out the measurement of the building and who wish to get the work done quickly will find the following method of use.

First measure the girth of the house. in feet, and multiply that by the height, in feet, right up to the eaves. If there is a gable, multiply the width of the gable in its widest place by half the height of the gable in its highest place. Add the quantities and divide the results by 600, approximately the number of square feet one gallon of white zinc paint will cover. This gives the number of gallons of paint needed for the body of the house, one coating. At least three coats are required for a new wood structure.

For every gallon of paint you will need the following quantities of ingredients:—

(1) Genuine Zinc in Oil	15 Pounds.
Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil	4-3|4 Pints
Pure Turpentine	1|8 Pint
(2) Genuine White Zinc	14-1|2 Pounds
Pure raw Linseed Oil	4-1|2 Pints.
Pure Turpentine	1|8 Pint
Drier Free from Rosin	1|8 Pint

QUANTITY OF TRIMMING COLOR.

If a house has only a medium trim (Window frames 4 inches wide or less, cornice about 9 inches extension, porch posts rather slender) count 2\|5 gallon or 3-1\|5 Pints of Paint for every 10 feet of trim. If the trimming is of a more massive style (say window frames 6 inches, heavy verandah pillars, 30 inches in circumference) figure 3\|5 gallons or 4-4\|5 Pints to every 100 feet.

To find the quantities of ingredients necessary proceed as explained above, multiplying by the number of coats and using the same formula.

HOW MANY COATINGS.

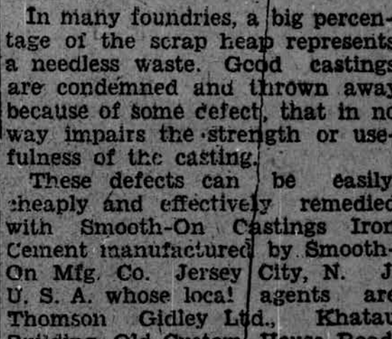
Three coats should always be applied to a surface which has never before been painted—a thin priming coat and two thicker coats. Two coats are sufficient for repainting old work. Two coats only are sometimes used in Bombay for the sake of economy, but it is not true economy. A third coat would cost only one-third more but would make the job last twice as long.

THE BURNDEPT "SCREENED" RECEIVERS.

The Burndept "Screened Portable" Receiver is as much a leap ahead in the "Portable Section" as the "Screened Four" in the ordinary range of radio receivers.

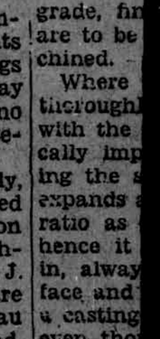
The Burndept Research Engineers set out with the idea of designing an instrument to give results comparable with those obtained on up-to-date receivers used with an ordinary aerial earth system. The results are that, now, alternative programmes are available from 20 to 25 stations on the enclosed cone loud speaker at full volume with a perfect quality of reproduction.

Tuning is carried out by means of two main dials covering wave ranges of 250-550 and 1,000-2,200 metres, either range being brought into operation by means of a switch, there being no coils of H.F. transformer to change. These two dials are directly calibrated in



Portable Burndept "Screened Four".

wavelengths, and it is only necessary, therefore, to set these to the wave-length of the station it is desired to receive, swing the receiver round on the ball bearing turntable which is fitted into the base of the cabinet until the enclosed aerial is in line with the



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REPAIRING IRON CA

In many foundries, a big percentage of the scrap heap represents a needless waste. Good castings are condemned and thrown away because of some defect, that in no way impairs the strength or usefulness of the casting.

These defects can be easily, cheaply and effectively remedied with Smooth-On Castings Iron Cement manufactured by Smooth-On Mfg. Co. Jersey City, N. J. U. S. A. whose local agents are Thomson Gidley Ltd., Khatau Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Smooth-On Castings Iron Cement is a chemically compounded iron cement so made that when a blow hole is filled with it, it metallizes and practically amalgamates with and becomes part of the casting, leaving a perfect metal surface that can be machined off.

The peculiar qualities of Smooth-On Castings No. 4 "A", its fineness and high percentage of metal, make it specialy valuable for high grade, hi
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...they can be understood and easily applied in making good concrete.

MAKING A CONCRETE BRICK.

In order to become accustomed to the "feel" of the materials entering into concrete and so that some of the fundamental steps in doing a concrete job may be acquired, it is recommended that the following simple exercise be performed.

(1) Assemble the following materials and equipment: Cement, sand, pebbles or broken stone, water, oil, mixing boards, mason's trowels, seer measures, 1-1|2 inch screws, form boards consisting of 2 pieces of board 3|4 inch by 2-1|2 inches by 5-1|2 inches, 2 pieces of board 3|4 inch by 2-1|2 inches by 8 inches, a wood pallet 3|4 inch by 6 inches by 10 inches.

(2) Build the form as shown in the drawing and set on pallet (A pallet is a platform or a base upon which an object is moulded).

(3) Oil the pallet and inner surfaces of the form.

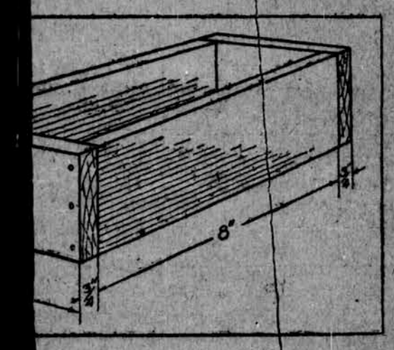
(4) Measure out accurately 1 seer of cement (2 pounds) and 1|2 seer (1|10 gallon) of water. Mix them together thoroughly, forming a paste. (Note—In measuring the cement, compact it well in the vessel or measure so that the exact amount by weight will be used).

(5) Add sand and stones slowly in the proportions of 2 parts sand and 3 parts stones until, with thorough mixing, the mass becomes quite "stiff." Approximattely 2 seers of sand and 3 seers of stones will be needed. Stones should all pass through a sieve of 3|4 inch mesh.

(6) Fill the form with the concrete mixture, pressing it into the corners well and compacting it throughout. Smooth off the top with a trowel.

(7) Set the filled form away to harden for 24 hours, then carefully open the form and remove the brick so as not to break the edges or corners.

(8) Place the brick where it can be kept moist for at least a week, wetting thoroughly every day.



...make Concrete Brick.

WHAT CONCRETE IS.

Concrete is a mixture of portland cement, water, sand and pebbles or crushed rock which, when placed in forms and allowed to cure, becomes hard like stone. The hardening is caused by chemical action between the water and cement and continues for a long time after the concrete has acquired sufficient strength for the work intended. It is this quality that makes concrete different from all other building materials. Concrete grows stronger instead of weakening with age.

FUNCTION OF CEMENT.

In a concrete mixture, the cement and water form a paste which, upon hardening, acts as a binder cementing the particles of sand and stones together in a permanent mass. The amount of water mixed with the cement determines the strength of the paste. The use of too much mixing water will thin or dilute the cement paste and weaken its cementing properties. Consequently, it will be readily seen that the strength and quality of concrete depend primarily upon the amount of water mixed with the cement. The relation between the amounts of water and cement used in a mixture is called the water-cement ratio.

Some jobs require stronger concrete than others. For example, a concrete water tank must be much stronger and more watertight than a base for a oil engine. Table I shows the different qualities of concrete required for various classes of work and the correct amounts of water that must be added to each one-sack batch to produce concrete of that strength. (One sack of portland cement is considered as 1.20 cubic feet and weighs 110-1|2 lbs. of cement). The first step, then, in planning a job is to determine the quality of concrete needed for that particular class of work. The second step is to determine the correct proportion of water to cement to obtain concrete of the required quality. This information is contained in Table I.

(To be continued).

TABLE I.

RECOMMENDED MIXTURES FOR SEVERAL CLASSES OF CONSTRUCTION.

INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR USE ON SMALL JOBS.

Kind of Work.	Gallons of water to add to each one sack batch.			Trial Mixture for first batch.			
	Dry sand	Moist sand & broken stones.	Wet sand & broken stones.	Cement.	Sand.	Broken Stones.	Maximum aggregate size.
				Sacks	c.ft.	c.ft.	Ins.
Foundations walls which need not be watertight, mass concrete for footings, retaining walls, compound walls, machine foundations etc.	7-1|2	6	5	1	3.6	6	2
Watertight basement walls and pits, walls above ground, dams, monsoon protection walls and sundry small block-articles.	6-1|2	5	4-1|4	1	3	4.2	1-1|2
Storage tanks, bins and troughs. Well curbs and platforms. Septic tanks and cisterns, Watertight floors, sidewalks and roadways. Flagstones and slabs, pool linings, steps, stairs, beams, lintels, corner posts, gateposts, columns and piers.	5-1|2	4-1|4	3-3|4	1	2.4	3.6	1
Posts and poles for fencing, telegraphs and signals. Garden furniture, benches, boxes and flower pots. Other work of very thin sections.	4-1|2	3-3|4	3-1|2	1	2.4	2.4	3|4

READING THROUGH METAL PLATES.

Mr. Edison's dream of the day when books shall be made of metal instead of paper is brought appreciably nearer by the researches of Dr. Carl Mueller, of the Charlottenburg Laboratory Berlin, who has produced sheets of metal so thin that ordinary type can be read through them This method of preparing these sheets is to electroplate the metal on the surface of a soluble substance, such as rocksalt, and then dissolve away the support. A ring of thicker metal can be used to support the films, of which 2,500,000 would have to be piled to make a stack an inch high. Such films have been made of iron, nickel, gold, silver, and platinum. Although the nickel is much less transparent to visible light than gold, it readily transmits the shorter ultra-violet rays. The films are very elastic, and will bulge out for as much as a tenth of their diameter without breaking. As these films are practically all surface, a strip of film containing no more metal than a round wire one-hundredth of a millimetre in diameter will carry enough current to light several lamps; if the same current were passed through the wire, the latter would be instantly melted. The use of these films is suggested for radio and phonograph reproducers.

*Reprinted from a booklet issued by the Concrete Association of India, Bombay.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1929. REGD.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Trade & Engineering Supplement

(Issued Weekly.)

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IN THIS ISSUE

NEW PETROL ENGINE
COLD STARTING OIL ENGINE
OIL MILLING MACHINERY.
ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING.
BUILDING OF BUS BODIES.
FINANCES OF CURRIMBHOY GROUP OF MILLS.
A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

A BUSINESSMAN'S D

BY "CHRONICLER."

3rd October.

Giving evidence before the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Mr. G. D. Kelkar, Honorary Secretary of the Maharashtra Manufacturers' Association, said that the small industrialist in India was often in want of capital. The big banks were useless for their purposes because of the difficulties of introductions. *Industry was always considered...to be an insecure investment business.* To get money the small industrialist had to go to the Sowcar who would charge a high rate of interest, even up to 20 per cent. or more. But he would also have to make a full disclosure of his resources and plans. And such confidence would only increase the grabbing tendencies of the lender. The Sowcar would also interfere with the management to safeguard his interests.

The Indian investor is too cautious. He does not like to part with his money easily. Formerly he would hoard. Then he bought land that could not disappear. He has recently acquired a partiality for Government Securities. He may even advance money on tangible goods stored up always in the shops and godowns. But just now it is too much to ask him to part with his cash for a long time without worrying as to what the manufacturer is doing with it. The money has disappeared into new materials and these are ever changing. He cannot lay his hands on anything if he wants to. The factory may close down, as trade is so uncertain nowadays. The moneyed man of western India prefers a little speculation, but on short periods.

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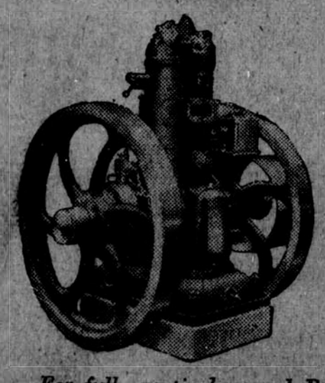

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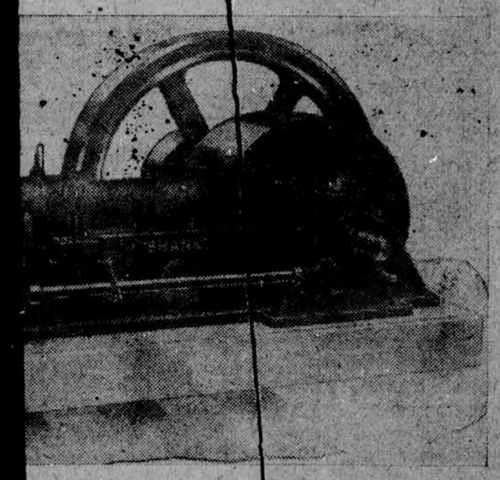

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every cycle, the strength of each impulse being regulated by the Governor according to the load on the Engine. A Heavy-Fly-Wheel is fitted to ensure low cycle irregularity. The Fuel Pump and Sprayer are effective, simple and accessible.

Sizes 12 B.H.P to 26 B.H.P. are arranged for Handstarting at Crankshaft. Sizes from 32 B.H.P. upwards, are fitted with Compressed Air Starters, the Receiver being charged from the Engine. Sizes 16½ and 23 B.H.P. can also be fitted with this type of Starter as an extra, if desired. Compressors driven by belt off the Engine for charging Starting Receiver can be supplied with any Engine.

The Special Features are:—No delay in starting; no electric or other ignition devices; no hand regulation for varying loads; no water injection; no air for fuel injection; no smoky exhaust; starts from cold; automatic ignition; accurate governing; silent working; solid injection; perfect combustion; smooth running; reliable; and an economical source of power.

The makers guarantee the Engines to develop the maximum horse power as stated, which are based on tests made with fuel of a specific gravity up to .9 and at altitudes up to 500 ft. above sea level.

When Engines are used at high altitudes or in countries where the climatic temperature is high, the list power should be reduced as follows:—

For high altitudes—3 per cent. per 1,000 ft. over 500 ft. above sea level.

For high temperatures—1 per cent. for every 5 deg. Fah. above 90 deg. Fah.

The local agents for this engine are Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., whose Show Rooms are at 47, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the engines being also obtainable at Gomes and Sons, Khattau Building, Old Custom House Road.

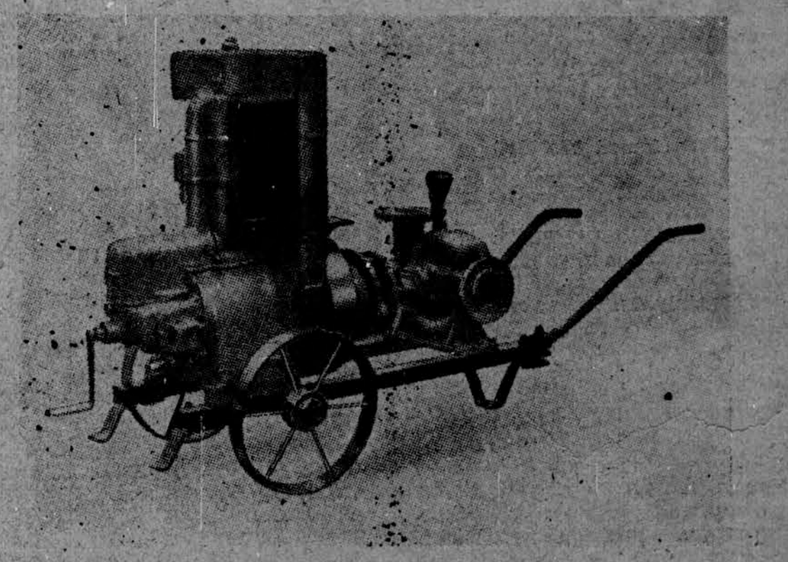
A NEW PETROL ENGINE.

We have recently seen an example of a new type of Petrol Engine which occurs to us is likely to prove of great value for general purposes, where small power units are required.

The Engine contains several unique features, and is adaptable for fixed or stationary Pumping Plants, or alternatively on a bedplate for small Electric lighting sets.

We understand that these Engines, which are known as BERNARD ENGINES, are manufactured in sizes ranging from 2-1|2 B.H.P. to 48 B.H.P., and are specially constructed to combine cheap power with the utmost reliability. We are advised that only the best materials are used and some of the special features referred to above, are the "ALPAX" alloy pistons, having an aluminium basis, forged steel exhaust valves such as are usually employed for aeroplane engines, and chrome nickel pins and bolts wherever stresses are encountered.

A particularly interesting point making the Engine self-contained is the special cooling arrangements obviating the necessity for water tanks. All working parts are enclosed, a point which appealed to us very much, as this makes the Engine particularly suitable for the exacting working conditions which are met with in a country such as India. For power purposes automatic friction clutches and reduction gears are fitted when required.



Bernard Petrol Engine: Portable Pumping Set. (From 3,300 to 56,000 gallons per hour.)

The manufacturers claim that the fuel consumption is much lower than any other Engine of its type, and this is undoubtedly a point which is sure to appeal to every buyer, as it serves to very considerably reduce running costs to a minimum, an advantage which is of vital importance to all power users.

Messrs. Heatly & Gresham Ltd., are the Sole Agents for BERNARD ENGINES in India, and demonstrations or further particulars are available from them if necessary.

ACME BOILER COMPOSITION

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AUTOMATIC DEVICES.

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from a gross annual receipts of forty-five million bushels—about 22,500 freight cars full.

If it were not for automatic sorting machines of this kind, which enable standards to be maintained, few products could attain mass, or world-wide distribution. How important these standards are may be better realized by taking the product of this company as an example.

Of every carload of oats received, at least 30 per cent. consists of "light" oats, that is, small grains, unsuitable for the standard product. Of the remainder, another 35 per cent. consists of hulls and "dust". After these two deductions, about 80 per cent. of the balance is suitable for the packaged product. It will be seen that over 60 per cent. of the original car is rejected in order to maintain a particular standard.

Some of the machines used in successive sorting processes work with almost incredible precision. Even when one watches some of these machines operate it is difficult to detect how the lower grade grains are separated from the better grade ones.

On one of these machines oats seem to be running uphill. Close examination reveals a continuous-moving wire mesh, carrying the grains upward at a slight angle. Upon this mesh are minute prongs. These projections grasp the heavier oats but allow the lighter ones to slip by and fall backward into a bin from which they are carried away by conveyor belts. The oats which cling to the mesh are perfect ones and find their way eventually into the final standard product.

Motors and Motorin

BUILDING BUS AND TRUCK BODIES IN BOMBAY.

General Motors (India) Limited Sets Up New Workshop.

A Commercial Body Shop for building suitable bus bodies has been established by General Motors India Limited at Sewri, Bombay. The project is a striking development of General Motors' policy adequately to serve the varied needs of India for motor transportation. By supplying complete units instead of chassis only as heretofore, General Motors is fulfilling its obligations to the user and giving the same service on commercial vehicles that is given on passenger vehicles.

The new Body Shop is located in an extensive wing of the Company's buildings. A considerable amount of capital has been invested in equipping the workshop with the most modern machinery, and the machines, both for wood and metal working, have been selected with a view to turning out accurate work without loss of time.

MATERIAL CUT TO STANDARD DIMENSIONS.

All the cutting operations are performed by machines which ensure that each piece is identical with every piece turned out on the machines at a setting. These pices being of standard sizes they are assembled in jigs, thereby ensuring that each completed body is exactly to standard dimensions.

The Body Shop is both a manufacturing and assembling plant. All the materials which go into the building of the bus bodies are purchased locally and these are designed, cut and shaped for assembling the units. Only first-grade wood and the finest sheet metal are used for the bodies, which undergo a thorough test at every stage of the operations.

POONA TYPE MODEL C. BUS.

The Bombay Plant announce the first product of the Body-Building Shop—the Poona Type Model C. Bus Body for Chevrolet chassis, to carry 18 passengers. It is planned, however, within a short time to develop a complete line of bus and truck bodies for both Chevrolet and GMC chassis to be marketted at popular prices.

Poona Type Bus, Model C—To car ry 18 passengers. Built at the Commercial Body Shop of General Motors (India) Ltd.

FEATURES OF THE POONA TYPE BUS.

The seating arrangements of the bus consists of two long seats, 9 feet 6 inches in length, to accommodate 16 passengers, eight on either side of the bus. It has a commodious driver's seat running to the full width of the body to accommodate two passengers in addition to the driver. The seat is fitted with spring cushions.

The inside width of the bus is 4 feet 6 inches and ample headroom of 54 inches, making it roomy and comfortable for easy movement. The seat cushions, which are removeable, and the back seats are upholstered in a high-grade artificial leather well-known as Fabrikoid. The doors are also panelled inside with Fabrikoid and a deep sheet metal strip is fi... to protect the inside portion of the door. The windscreen is of two-piece construction in a steel channel frame, the upper half being hinged and provided with supporting arms and lock nuts.

The best wood is used in the frame work of the bodies. The uprights are made of first grade Burma teakwood. They are seven in number and each pillar is braced with iron brackets at top and bottom. The frame-work is panelled on the outside with 22-gauge Armco steel. The joints in the panels are covered with half-inch oval iron mouldings which give the body a sturdy and neat appearance.

The top is made in one section having one and half inch sweep and bow centres of 12 inches. Bows are ironed off to strengthen luggage rack. The bus is provided with strongly constructed double rails of ample height to carry luggage. The rails are made from iron and are strongly secured The luggage space is 47 inches wide and 7 feet long, thus providing ample room for all luggage purposes. The luggage floor space has wooden runners on it to protect the luggage from injuring the waterproofing. A steel ladder is fitted at the rear of the body to give access to the roof. There are three doors, one at the rear of the bus and one on each side of the driver's seat. The doors are provided with nickel-plated handles.

A general view of the Assembly Pl ant in the Special Body Shop General Motors (India) Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN CHARGE OF THE WORKSHOP.

Realising that proper personnel is as important as the machinery and equipment, the Body Shop has been placed under the supervision of specialists who have spent a life-time in commercial body building. The workmen have been selected for their proficiency in this type of wood-work.

It is only natural that widespread interest should be taken in the new project of General Motors, and it is no small gain to truck-buyers to be able to purchase ready-made, standard-built bodies which conform to the police regulations and meet Indi-

THE BUILD OF CHRYSL

"If the world's worst automobile driver could take a Chrysler car and drive it for days in the worst of weather and over the world's worst roads the punishment the car would receive would not be equal to, nor would it even approximate, the punishment inflicted upon cars under test in the engineering laboratories of the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit." This is the statement of J. W. Frazer, General Sales Manager of the Chrysler Sales Corporation.

"In building Chrysler cars," he continued, "no part is considered too small nor too insignificant to receive the most thorough tests that the engineers are able to devise for it. An example of this was brought out recently when a certain make of chromium-plated door handle was considered for use on Chrysler cars. Before Chrysler engineers would consent to its being placed in production on the cars, it had to pass several rigid tests, the most important of which was the salt spray test. Those who live near the sea shore know that salt is one of the worst known corrosive agents and to prove the ability of the chromium plate on these door handles to withstand corrosion, samples of the door handles were lashed for hours by a strong saline bath. It was only after they had survived this test without harm that they

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everywhere with the result we see now. If important manufacturers like Austins, Morris, Hillman-Humber, Singer, etc., adopted the tactics of their cousins, I am sure they would capture more than 50 per cent. of the sales in this country, instead of the te or twelve per cent. that they are at the moment getting. Also the must have their own financing agencies on the lines of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, charging a low rate of interest and available for any part of India. They must appoint agents in every important centre in place of the present arrangement of having only three agents for a continent like India.

They must have an organising office in India with a competent Indian staff with a European their head, if necessary. Too many Europeans increases the cost of the organisation and hampers price cutting, which is necessary for the healthy growth of business. This organisation must carry all the necessary spare which greatly helps agents, w do not desire to lock up a majo portion of their capital in spares. They can be sure of drawing their supplies from such manuracturers' stores. This step also ensures confidence in the buying public who know they can always get spares for their cars in India.

Finally, they must make their cars more attractive and roomy. Morris and Austin have a great future in India if only they will get on the right lines. Masterpieces like Bentlys, Wolseleys, Sunbeams, Daimlers, etc., must be sent to this country, if need be on consignment account to compet with Stutz, Caddilacs, Packards and Linclons."

RANCE IN INDIA.

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The total insurance in India at the close of 1927 amounted to 120 crores. Compare it with the estimated output of other few countries:—

	crores.
America has in force business of more than	24,000
Canada has in force business of more than	15,000
England has in force business of more than	3,000
Japan has in force business of more than	900

The Life Funds of British Companies for 1914 are estimated at Rs. 10,34,00,00,000 while that of U. S. of America for the year 1913 at Rs. 1,23,00,00,00,000.

Looking from another point of view Canada with a population of 90 lakhs has 47 Assurance Companies with a Capital of 316 crores while India with a population of 33 crores has only 63 Insurance Companies with a paltry authorised Capital of less than 23 crores.

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

There are about 22 non-Indian Companies which transact Life Insurance business in India.

These facts fairly indicate the vast field of work that lies before Insurance Companies in India.

YIELD ON CAPITAL.

From the investment point of view it may be quite enough to know that shares of Life Insurance Companies are found to be very lucrative investments and command very high prices. As an illustration we give below particulars of the shares of a few Indian Offices which would clearly demonstrate the exceptional value that is attached to these investments.

Empire—original amount paid by shareholders 50; capital bonuses allotted to increase paid-up va lue 50; present paid-up capital 100; rate of dividend 30; market quotation 1,850.

National—original amount paid by shareholders 100; capital bonuses allotted to increase paid-up value nil; present paid-up capital 100; rate of dividend 8; market quotation 754.

Oriental—original paid by shareholders 50; capital bonus allotted to increase paid-up value 100; present paid-up capital 150; rate of dividend 30; market quotation 2,460.

From the above it will be seen that worked on the basis of the original paid-up capital the Empire and Oriental are paying 60 per cent, and 90 per cent. dividends, respectively, and their shares have increased in value by 3,700 per cent, and 4,900 per cent., respectively. In other words the original investment of Rs. 1,000 is yielding to-day an annual income of Rs. 600 and Rs. 900 and is worth Rs. 37,000 and Rs. 49,000, respectively.

For the working of Life Insurance business very small paid-up capital is required. The total paid-up capital of the Indian companies is estimated at about 52 lakhs only.

BOMBAY LAND TOO COSTLY.

The following is extracted from the Editorial Notes of a recent issue of *"The Property Market"*:—

ADJUSTMENT NOT SLUMP.

Great amusement, with a strong admixture of contempt, will doubtless follow the statement that in our City of Bombay there has been a fair adjustment of land and property value rather than a slump. It has always been a matter of astonishment to us to find that in normal times in Bombay, people readily purchase property which will shew 7 per cent. clear, and yet the same money could be loaned out at 7 per cent. or a little more even upon sound mortgage securities with no dick and bother of rent collection and property management. It is an anomaly we have found in no other country. In Great Britain a man will lend his money at 6 per cent. or even less, but if he purchases the property he expects a return of eight or nine per cent. It would seem to us that it is this adjustment which is now taking place in Bombay.

LAND TOO DEAR.

There is again the fact to consider that land is too dear and rents for industrial buildings—chawls and the like—are far too high. The result is that land values are falling, and rents are falling too, the latter for the simple reason that people cannot afford to pay the old rents.

If we take the average good suburban building plot in England with an area of eight hundred square yards, it can be had for £150 or Rs. 1,950 which is equal to about Rs. 2-3-0 per square yard. In Bombay Island, say at Dadar, Matunga or Sion, a plot of similar types will cost Rs. 7 a square yard as a minimum.

NOW THE RENTS.

The working man in England can get a good flat or a small house of four rooms and kitchen for £3-10 or Rs. 45 per month. The same accommodation will cost Rs. 80 at least in Bombay, if not more, and this is taking to-day's reduced rents as a basis. The rates quoted are, of course, for a decent small flat; the same number of rooms in a second-rate chawl could be had at an average of about Rs. 10 per room, but even this exceeds the rent for much superior accommodation in England. The rents of a building are largely governed by the cost of the land because, so far as the building itself is concerned, the cost of construction remains more or less unaltered. It follows, then, that land must be cheaper before rents can be lowered or, in the alternative, landlords must be satisfied with a comparatively low rate of interest upon investment in landed property.

REAL VALUE.

Writing in an English Journal recently a contributor made the following sound statement:—

"As the operation of speculation is through an arithmetical progressing, so its miscarriage represents the natural effect of economic forces to adjust values to legitimate standards. Any conception of land values based upon the mythical and ephemeral hopes of speculators are in their nature misleading and disappointing."

This exactly expresses the view of the man who really understands land and property valuation. Why so many people were ruined in the disastrous land boom of Bombay in the fateful years of 1919 and 1920 was because no one paused to consider what the real economic value was. Instead, they innocently believed that prices which failed to shew even 2 per cent. on the capital invested by way of return from rents would be maintained and indeed, that a big further increase in value would accrue. Everything and every commodity, no matter what it may be, will finally but surely find its true value. That true value can only be based upon a fair return upon capital invested, and inflated prices will surely drop until this value is reached.

WHY NOT SELL BY AUCTION?

It will be a surprising fact to many who read these notes to be informed that in England no less than 10 million £ worth of property and land is sold by auction every year. England has long recognised that to sell property by auction is just as legitimate as to sell furniture or trade goods. Here, in Bombay, the man in the street immediately believes the owner to be in financial difficulties if his property is sold by auction. If auction sales of property were generally recognised in Bombay as a legitimate method of disposal, we should see regular and healthy sales of frequent occurrence and the prices realised would, we are sure, frequently exceed those now obtained by private treaty, and where the buyer has no competition to face.

SAHARA TURNED INTO A SEA.

A gigantic engineering scheme is suggested by Dr. John Ball, of the Geological Survey of Egypt—no less than the creation of a vast inland sea, thousands of square miles in area, covering the northern part of the Libyan Desert. Investigations show that the area of this depression is about 4,500,000 acres, and that certain parts of it are as low as 450 feet below sea level. The idea is to construct a channel 200 miles long, and wide enough to accommodate ocean liners from the Mediterranean to the site of this "hole" into which water would be discharged from a height of 120 feet. Utilisation of the energy of this artificial waterfall would, it is claimed, provide electric power at ¾d. a kilowatt sufficient to electrify the railways and irrigation and drainage works, and lighting for Cairo, Alexandria and the whole of the Delta. Such a scheme is estimated to cost £15,000,000 and maintenance £1,000,000 a year.

THE WORKING OF COMPANI

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS.

THE CURRIMBHOY GROUP OF COTTON MILL COMPANIES.

We have tabulated here Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Currimbhoy group of cotton mill companies which close their year on 31st March. The statements show all the relevant figures excepting the following details.

Depreciation has not been provided for up-to-date.

In some cases debts are due by sister mills, the debts due by the Madharao Scindia Mills being guaranteed' by the Managing Agents.

The various companies owe in all Rs. 28,76,000 to the Managing Agents.

The Fazulbhoy, Pearl and Crescent companies hold altogether Rs. 11,79,000 worth of shares in the Premier Mills.

LIABILITIES.

Name of Mill Co.	Paid up Capital	Debentures	Funds	Secured Loans.	Unsecured Loans.	Provident Fund Acc.	Liab
Currimbhoy	22,00,000	20,00,000	23,00,500	10,61,700	2,15,700	1,70,500	11
Fazulbhoy	18,00,000	——	34,92,300	2,95,400	22,85,500	1,37,500	
Crescent	15,00,000	——	25,94,100	——	7,82,500	1,06,300	
Pabaney	20,00,000	——	20,11,300	10,16,600	6,25,800	93,900	
Kastoorchand	69,74,900	40,00,000	——	19,00,000	——	70,100	2
Pearl	19,97,000	——	25,44,800	——	28,78,100	91,500	
Bradbury	24,85,000	——	14,11,800	——	5,10,000	66,900	
Mathradas	22,99,000	14,00,000	25,500	13,57,700	——	54,000	2
Ceylon Spg. & Wvg.	11,95,100	15,50,000	11,22,900	5,25,000	73,000	68,400	
Total	2,23,52,000	89,50,000	1,53,03,200	61,56,400	73,43,600	8,59,100	8

ASSETS.

Name of Mills Co.	Land & Buildings.	Machinery.	Stores & Fuel.	Stock in Trade.	Debts & Advances	Investments
Currimbhoy	14,79,200	39,99,300	1,25,400	25,51,000	4,84,000	5,600
Fazulbhoy	11,53,200	18,24,000	3,65,300	36,50,700	3,54,900	7,52,600
Crescent	7,16,800	14,96,700	1,03,100	16,21,600	3,57,400	4,64,700
Pabaney	10,72,400	21,01,900	90,900	23,07,700	1,37,000	600
Kastoorchand	41,67,200	75,89,300	2,74,100	24,22,500	5,95,400	——
Pearl	12,90,800	26,80,100	93,900	26,41,700	3,00,500	4,61,700
Bradbury	6,56,800	15,96,000	1,17,700	14,43,200	1,15,700	2,87,000
Mathradas	13,43,900	24,62,000	1,26,800	20,61,400	1,56,000	——
Ceylon Spg. & Wvg.	17,24,300	21,90,200	1,91,000	7,53,900	2,05,400	——
Total	1,36,04,600	259,39,500	14,88,200	2,00,53,700	27,07,100	19,72,200

RECEIPTS.

Name of Mill Co.	Cloth	Yarn	Miscellaneous	Loss for year.	Spindles.	Looms.
Currimbhoy	15,22,900	10,83,60	3,600	4,52,600	87,000	1100
Fazulbhoy	22,06,100	1,14,700	54,800	5,78,300	52,000	1300
Crescent	14,47,900	3,42,500	34,900	3,34,600	45,000	1100
Pabaney	13,83,100	5,17,000	49,700	3,75,800	58,000	1100
Kastoorchand	17,83,800	14,36,500	6,12,000	3,44,300	80,000	900
Pearl	16,47,900	2,79,200	41,300	6,13,600	50,000	1800
Bradbury	12,21,500	2,63,300	33,400	1,95,600	36,000	700
Mathradas	15,03,700	2,98,000	68,100	5,50,400	44,000	900
Ceylon Spg. & Wvg.	22,29,500	1,13,700	43,800	—1,17,100 (profit)	16,000	500
Total	1,49,36,900	44,48,500	9,41,600	34,45,200		
				—1,17,100	468,000	9,400

EXPENSES.

Name of Mill Co.	Cotton	Stores.	Coal, Oil & Electricity.	Salaries & wages.	Agent's Com	Interest	Insura
Currimbhoy	15,07,800	1,99,600	1,62,600	6,54,600	40,000	2,73,300	88
Fazulbhoy	15,80,500	2,47,50	2,01,000	7,26,600	36,000	1,16,800	27
Crescent	11,42,000	2,02,700	1,30,200	5,18,300	12,000	39,000	19
Pabaney	12,49,000	1,71,800	1,47,300	5,14,300	36,000	1,07,400	22
Kastoorchand	18,98,300	5,10,800	1,22,000	8,79,200	——	5,44,800	60
Pearl	12,84,600	1,90,700	1,73,400	5,67,300	36,000	1,88,000	26
Bradbury	9,10,500	1,74,70	97,400	4,06,800	——	15,900	2
Mathradas	10,76,300	2,82,700	1,55,700	5,35,700	——	2,74,000	
Ceylon Spg. & Wvg.	12,05,500	2,09,800	87,700	4,66,400	25,000	1,78,800	
Total	1,18,54,500	21,90,300	12,77,300	52,69,200	1,85,000	17,38,000	3,

The directors of the company are S. E. Warden, Mulraj Khatau, Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Tulsidas Ghordhandas, Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, F. E. Dinshaw and Dharamsey M. Khatau, the Agents being Khatau Makanji and Company.

—:o:—

KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO. LD.

The report and accounts of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., for the year ended 30th June, 1929, show a profit of Rs. 1,44,089, which sum is to be carried to the Depreciation Fund account. Certain of the chawls of the company have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 99,000. The mill property has been insured for Rs. 1,05,91,750 and the charges for Rs. 7,40,000.

The balance sheet may be analysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	29,99,400
Funds	14,97,400
Secured Loans	13,64,600
Unsecured Loans ...	18,97,700
Other Liabilities' ...	20,08,200
Profit Account	1,44,100

There is also a contingent Liability of Rs. 2,40,000 as Dividend on the Cumulative Preference shares upto 30th June 1929.

ASSETS.

Land and Buildings ...	29,30,400
Machinery and Fittings ...	33,32,900
Stock-in-Trade and Stores ...	34,99,000
Debts and Advances ...	1,37,100
Cash and Investments	12,900

The Profit and Loss account may shown as follows:—

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Cotton and Yarn	20,50,500
Stores and Power	2,53,000
Salaries and wages	10.41,600
Interest	3.20,400
Agent's commissions	34,000
Insurance	24,200
Miscellaneous	86,900
Profit	1.44,100

RECEIPTS.

Cloth	33,02,700
Yarn	5,36,600
Miscellaneous ...	1,15,300

DIVIDEND.

Madras United Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.—Rs. 7-8 per share, (6 per cent.) tax free, for the half year ended 30th June.

MEETINGS.

Edward Mfg. Co. Ltd.—to consider progress of liquidation—24th October.

* * * *

Chhooi Silk Mill Co. Ltd.—to consider annual report and accounts—15th October.

* * * *

Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.—to consider increase of capital—14th October and 29th October.

* * * *

Volkart United Press Co. Ltd.—to consider new Articles of Association—22nd October and 12th November.

Meridian Provident Insurance Co. Ltd.—to consider annual report and accounts—19th October.

* * * *

Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co. Ltd.—(In voluntary liquidation)—ordinary general meeting—14th October.

* * * *

Volkarts United Press Co. Ltd.—to consider annual report and accounts—22nd October.

* * * *

Central India Spg. Wvg., and Mfg., Co. Ltd.—to consider annual accounts and report—6th November.

* * * *

Colour and Drug Co. Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation)—to consider final position of liquidation—27th November.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bull Bros. & Co. Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation)—

This company is to be amalgamated with Macfarlane and Co., after being taken into liquidation for that purpose.

* * * * *

Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.—

The capital of this company is to be increased from 2,25,000 to 40,00,000 by the creation of new shares of Rs. 10 each.

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Volkart United Press Co. Ltd.—

The Articles of Association of this company are to be altered at a coming meeting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1929 REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

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S BOMBAY.

, MORRISON & Co., Ld.
ET, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

A BUSINESSMEN'S DIARY.

BY "CHRONICLER."

(Continued from page 1).

positions have been trampled upon."

What moral will Dalal Street draw, if at all?

* * * *

5th October.

The head of a large concern in Bombay asked me a very pertinent question to-day. He said "Agriculture, the very foundation of our trade is an uneconomic industry as conducted at present. The agriculturist puts more in it than he gets out of it, either by further and further indebtedness or from his extra toil or labour in the few factories. So long as the very basis of our economic life is thus uneconomic, what benefit can we obtain by such expedients as Banking facilities. Moreover, now that the bulk of our foreign trade, the export of our agricultural produce, is not influenced by the indigenous bankers what can Indian banks do to improve the position of any industry as agriculture or trade?"

Let a few at least think, when the millions labour and lose.

* * * *

7TH OCTOBER.

With the light before us we advise buying cotton—was the universal opinion of the Liverpool and American Cotton Brokers. But since the Bureau Report, new light is now visible and the same advice is changed as under—"Cotton Prices may work lower temporarily, but, we believe, ultimately higher." And if some more light comes, will not the present advice change, instead, as "Trade apathy continues: Expect lower prices." It is rather a hard job changing one's opinion so often and all in one day only. I would therefore advise: "Know your limitations. Remember the chameleon that died of a broken heart trying to make good on a Scotch plaid. Handle tips with care. The dead sure does not always come to life. *The most reliable crop reports of serious deterioration have actually failed to reduce the American Crop.*"

* * * *

8TH OCTOBER.

Every body wants to know daily the influx into, and the withdrawal of gold from, the Bank of England. It is becoming a truism that the trend of trade depends on the stocks of gold. With the almost universal return to the gold standard, the price problem assumes a new significance. Whatever the future value of gold be, a uniform currency standard implies uniformity of prices all over the commercial world. Though tariff barriers and costs of transport and storage may prevent that exact unifomity in different parts of the world being fully realised, all the same a uniformity of trend can be confidently expected. The rise in the discount rate in one part of the world, say London, is followed immediately in other countries; and so long as the present gold standard exists such changes are inevitable.

* * * *

9TH OCTOBER.

"We have been and still are bullishly inclined due to the intrinsic strength of the market position but had been distinctly of the opinion that a further reduction in the crop was unlikely" says a special report to the "Times of India," dated New York, October 8th. I have known of the instrinsic values of commodities but as yet, I must confess, I was unaware of any intrinsic strength of the market position. The position of a cotton market may be overbought or oversold. And he must be a bravo, indeed, to incline on the bull side despite expecting no reduction in the crop. There are strengths and strengths but not in the manner the New York bull conceives. The post-bureau market must have by this time converted the bull into a bear.

FOR SALE.

ARROL JOHNSTON, 5 seater Motor Car, with complete equipment and in excellent running condition.—Apply Box No. 5, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle".

VACANCIES ADVERTISED

—:o:—

FIRE ENGINEER:—A Superintendent of Lighting and of the Fire Brigade, on a salary of Rs. 100-5-150 with free quarters and Provident Fund, is wanted by the Engineer-in-charge of the Water Works, Drainage and Fire Brigade, Nagpur.

* * * *

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER:—The Bombay Director of Industries has advertised for an Industrial Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 800-50-1000 plus a conveyance allowance of 75. The candidate must be a graduate in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised university, and with not less than ten years practical experience but under 35 years of age.

* * * *

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER:—The Dhulia City Municipality want an Engineer, B.E. or L.C.E., on salary of Rs. 150-20|2-250, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 25. Previous experience in management of Water Works essential. Applications to reach Shaik Abdul Aziz, the President, before 31st October.

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How much is invested in addition by the individual holdings of shares by Americans in European countries is rather uncertain, but it is estimated by the Department of Commerce at probably £50,000,000. With this there is to be considered a total of £300,000,000 of American money in European corporate securities offered in the United States from 1914 to 1928, divided amongst manufacturing and public utilities companies, banking and credit firms, railways, and steamship lines, largely in bond issues.

Statistics show that, while American capital began to flow into Europe before the war, the greatest investment by far has been in recent years.

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